FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF N. C.,
PETERSBURG, VA., Oct. 8, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.

1. The General commanding begs to express his high sense of gratification at the gallant bearing of the forces under the command of Col. J. K. Marshall—52d Regiment N. C. Troops, consisting of his own regiment, Col. D. D. Ferebee's Regiment of N. C. Partisan Rangers, Captain Norfleet's unattached Co., Capt. Edward Graham's Battery of Light Artillery, and a section of Capt. S. T. Wright's Rocket Battery—in the engagement with the enemy at Franklin, Va., on Friday, the 3d inst., where, without loss to themselves, they repulsed, with much damage, an attack from the enemy's gunboats and from land forces, greatly superior in numbers to their own.

In particular is the General desirous to compliment and congratulate the troops who, without artillery, inflicted such loss and discomfiture upon the gunboats, thus proving conclusively that in a country whose river banks have no other batteries than the stout hearts and unerring rifles of its own free people, the vaunted gunboat is powerless.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. G. FRENCH.
GRAHAM DAVES, Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

A Brave Man.—A friend informs us that a Mr. Albert G. Cross lives immediately upon Chowan river, about sixteen miles above Gatesville. When the Yankees took possession of that region of country they broke up all the ferries upon Chowan river and destroyed all the canoes and flats that they could find upon the river. They also forbade the citizens along the line of the river to put any one across the river without first obtaining permission from them. Mr. Cross, regardless of Yankee threats, has persisted all the while in putting every one across the river who desired to go. For his disobedience of orders, the Yankees have been trying for several weeks past to arrest him. He has been compelled to leave his home and remain day and night in the adjacent woods. Last week a Yankee gunboat ran past his house about two miles, landed fifty men, who proceeded at double quick in the direction of Cross's house expecting to take him by surprise. He, however, being upon the alert, secreted himself in the woods upon the road-side, and, as the marauders passed him, fired upon them with his double-barreled gun, killing one and wounding two others. The *brave* Yankees took up their killed and wounded and skedaddled in true Yankee style.—*Ral. Standard.*

Corn Crop of the East.—An intelligent planter of one of the Eastern Counties informs us that the County of Lenoir alone this year will produce over 125,000 bushels of corn. This is a small County. Besides this Lenoir will raise a large amount of pork, beef, cattle, &c. The estimate is below the truth.

Taking this for our data, it is reduced to a certainty that the Counties East of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, not now under the control of the Yankees, but which may be in a few months, will produce *about one million and a half of bushels of corn*, besides an amount of bacon and beef cattle beyond our ability to conjecture.

The amount of corn, hogs and cattle, in ordinary years raised in those Counties now in possession of the enemy, is equal to the above estimate. The present year's crop must be small, (except in Hyde, where we learn it is very large,) because of the large number of negroes run off last spring.

We learn that many of our citizens in that section are ready to remove their moveable property beyond the reach of harm, but many of them are unable to do so without assistance from the Government. After the evacuation of Newbern, the horses, mules, oxen and wagons of many of the people were pressed by our troops, which have never been returned to them. Now, as a matter of simple justice, not to consider the advantage to the Government of saving this large amount of corn, bacon, &c., to the country, we ask will not the Government do something to relieve or assist these people? If they are likely to be forced from their homes, let them not be forced out and at the same time leave their crops to the mercy of our merciless foe. We believe they should be defended to the last extremity, but as a matter of precaution, let the surplus produce at least be removed first.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Army.—WINCHESTER, Oct. 8.—Since my last letter not much of interest has occurred in the main army. Of course it is increasing rapidly, and its organization and discipline becoming perfected, under our best officers. At the same time, no general movement is being made or appears to be anticipated.

The most important fact that has transpired is the movement of Gen. Milroy's division of the Yankee army, up the Potomac, on the Maryland side, towards Cumberland. The design is probably a flank movement on the Northwestern Turnpike Road, and by way of it, on Winchester. Col. Imboden is stationed on the road. 500 of the Yankee cavalry appeared upon it yesterday evening, within 18 miles of Winchester, and 6 miles of Col. Imboden's camp. These gentlemen will be looked after very shortly.

I am glad to state that Col. Imboden's success along the railroad was very satisfactory, having destroyed a large amount of stores of the enemy, captured 175 Austrian rifles, (new and very fine,) and their ammunition, and nearly a like number of prisoners. The injury to the railroad was such as the requirements suggested.

The enemy having refused to parole seven of Col. Imboden's men, whom they had taken prisoners, the entire number of the enemy taken by him are held as hostages, under Gen. Lee's orders.

The army is generally in high health and spirits, very confident of success whenever the Yankees meet them again.—*Cor. Richmond Enquirer.*

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

THE NEWS.—We did hope to have something definite to-day in regard to the two great Western battles—that of Van Dorn and Rosecranz at Corinth, and the more recent one of Bragg's and Buell's armies in Kentucky. But as to the former there is very little additional; and as to the latter only yankee accounts. Not a word has been or probably could be received from our own army, which has not the same facilities for telegraphing as the yankees. The latter had in New York on the night of each day of the Perryville battle, statements of the progress of the fight of that day. To these we refer, as all that we have.

It is proper to remark, that, even if yankee statements by eye witnesses of events were at all reliable, (as we have had abundant reason to know that they are not,) these telegrams from Louisville show upon their face that *they* are not, for whilst one of them claims a great victory and rout of the rebels, another of the same date (the 10th) says that the reports could be traced to no authentic source, no advices having been received from the battle field later than Wednesday (the 8th.) The victory was said to have occurred on the 9th. There is a good deal in their own accounts to lead to the belief that the victory is Bragg's. Let us wait patiently and see.

Stuart has performed another brilliant feat, by penetrating into Pennsylvania, capturing several towns, and returning safely. What his object was, we will probably soon hear.

HUZZA FOR OUR FAYETTEVILLE BOYS!—We have great pleasure in copying the Wilmington Journal's account of the successful attack by a detachment of Starr's Battery on the yankee blockaders off the Inlet. Nearly all of Capt. Starr's company, including all those whose names are mentioned in the Journal's account, are from this town, and were in the Bethel regiment, and participated in the glorious achievement which conferred upon it its distinctive name. They are men who only need *opportunity*.

From the Wilmington Journal.

The Enemy Driven off the Inlet.—WILMINGTON, Oct. 13.—Two Federal vessels lying some four miles below Fort Caswell on Friday having driven off a working party engaged in leveling the hills, Gen. Rains sent to Col. Lamb at Fort Fisher to bring over his two long range siege guns, belonging to Starr's Fayetteville battery. The guns were carried over and placed in position on the beach, about a quarter of a mile apart, by the Colonel, and between 9 and 10 o'clock Saturday a fire was opened on the unsuspecting Yankee vessels, which were within two miles of the beach. At the third shot which entered the paddle box of one of the steamers, she was too disabled to navigate, and had to be assisted by her consort. Thirty-one shots were fired from the guns, about ten of which took effect, doubtless killing a number of the enemy. The firing surpassed anything for precision that we have heard of on the seacoast. The steamers were considerably splintered. The enemy were so busy in leaving that they did not fire but three times. The crippled steamer did not fire. One 11 inch shell exploded near one of our guns, the other two shells fell far short. Our last shot was thrown over the bow of one of the steamers when she was five miles off, the projectile being in the air about twenty-eight seconds. These siege guns are of wonderful range, throwing farther than the best guns the enemy have off this river.

The detachment in charge of the guns was commanded by Lieut. Fuller, a gallant, experienced officer. Sergt's Myrover and Jessup had immediate charge of the pieces, and with the men exhibited a skill and coolness that promise success in any engagement. Fort Caswell, commanded by Col. Cunningham, joined in the engagement and threw some heavy shot and shell in dangerous proximity to the foe, giving them an earnest of what that Fort will do if they attempt to pass its walls.

The two blockaders had gone out of sight before sundown on Saturday.

FROM THE ARMY IN VIRGINIA.—We have seen a letter from an officer, dated at camp near Winchester, Oct. 9th, in which the writer, admitting that no one can say with any certainty what are Gen. Lee's plans, infers from facts which he states that he does not intend to make a stand at that point. We copy two paragraphs from the letter:

"One of our wounded men who was left on the other side of the river, and paroled by the yankees, returned yesterday. He says that the enemy, like ourselves, are lying quietly in camp. They express themselves very confident of victory in the next engagement, and say that if the battle of Sharpsburg had been delayed one day only our army would have been utterly annihilated, for they received during the next day a reinforcement of 75,000 men, raw levies from Pennsylvania.

"This campaign cannot last much longer, unless we are supplied with clothing and blankets. Our sick list increases at the rate of ten and twelve per day. We have now about one hundred and thirty on the sick list; a good many of them, however, have nothing the matter except sore feet, having no shoes."

TRANSPORTATION FOR SICK SOLDIERS.—A sick and very feeble young soldier from the Rapidan in Virginia arrived here on Friday last, having in his possession regular transportation tickets, from the Quartermaster's Department, by stage from Warsaw to Fayetteville, and by railroad from Fayetteville to his home. He informed us that his ticket was refused at Warsaw, and he was not allowed to enter the stage till he paid full fare. Doubtless the agent at Warsaw had good reason for his refusal, but surely the Confederate government should make some arrangement by which such a thing shall not occur again. Possibly it has frequently occurred heretofore; but if so we have not heard of it. Fortunately in this instance the soldier had money, and even declined an offer here to make good his loss.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.—We are glad to learn from the Salisbury Watchman that the North Carolina railroad is now receiving Confederate notes of all denominations, their refusal having been for a few days only, in order to gain information with regard to the counterfeits.

This is right. A refusal to receive the Confederate currency is one of the strongest evidences of infidelity to the cause, and should be tolerated in no one, especially in a corporation that is coining money out of the government transportation.

CONFIDENCE EXTRAORDINARY.—A friend writes to us that he has been promised by another friend of his a small package of good whiskey, and that he has requested that it be sent to our care; and he adds, "Taking into consideration the scarcity of the article, I regard this as an active expression of the highest confidence, which is authentic since the war." We appreciate the confidence and consider that it entitles us to as much credit as the man acquired who is said to have "returned a borrowed umbrella." (By the way, this act is always mentioned in the *singular* number, "the man," not men.) And we expect hereafter to become equally proverbial as the men who, in these *dry* times, were entrusted with "a small package of good whiskey," and were really expected to forward it to its destination, intact, unadulterated, undiluted, and unconsumed.

LOOK OUT FOR THE THIEF.—On Monday Mr. Brandt advertised a horse stolen. To-day Mrs. Hatchell advertises a Rockaway and harness, all taken from the same building on the same night, and doubtless by the same person or persons. We hope the fact that Mr. Hatchell is serving the country in the army will induce some extra exertions to arrest the robber.

THE SITUATION OF WILMINGTON.—Instead of getting better, as we had all devoutly hoped, the pestilence was decidedly worse on Sunday last. The Journal of Monday last is the latest at hand, and that only came this morning. What is the cause of these delays we cannot tell. The Journal is printed on but half a sheet of its diminished size, with the following melancholy explanation:

"We are forced to succumb for a time to the pressure of absolute necessity. Our office is deserted. We are almost alone. Our presseman is gone. Our colored man who cut wood and attended to the engine and other things, took sick this morning. Our force, reduced on Saturday to three compositors and the two proprietors, is still farther reduced this morning. We have neither folders nor mailing clerks left. Matters of the utmost importance called the associate editor off in haste yesterday. He will return as soon as possible. The writer of this article has four sick servants on his hands, which, with the occasional attention proper to be paid to seeing after our sick workmen, and other things, renders the editing of a paper at best an uphill business; but one that he has felt bound to attend to as long as there was a physical possibility of issuing it. It is no longer physically possible.

"We trust in a few days or a very few weeks at farthest, to be able to resume our regular and full issue. In the meantime we will try and issue such bulletins about the fever and other matters of stirring interest as will keep our people posted. We can do no better. We can *hardly* do that. We will stick to our post and do all in our power."

The following is the Journal's bulletin on the pestilence:—

"*The Fever.*—We had hoped that, although the epidemic now raging here had by Friday last reached an unprecedented extent as regards the number of cases, yet the worst of the mortality was over. And it might have been so but for the violent change in the temperature which occurred on Saturday night.

"About ten o'clock on Saturday night a cold rain came on, with but little lightning, and the thermometer fell rapidly, almost immediately some sixteen degrees.

"The effect upon over five hundred cases of yellow fever may be imagined. The mortality on Saturday night and Sunday exceeded anything that had been known since the epidemic commenced, or since Wilmington was a town. Coffins—coffins, was the great want, and so continues. Coffins cannot be obtained as people die. Drip, drip, from the leaden sky. Death and sickness all around—this last Sunday, to which we had looked forward with some hope, was the gloomiest and saddest of all the days that we have yet seen.

"We cannot to-day obtain any report of the interments at the cemetery, and the Doctors do not generally report the deaths, but we feel convinced that the number of deaths since our last report will not fall short of thirty, if it does not greatly exceed that number.

"The number of new cases on Saturday was 53; on yesterday (Sunday) the number was 40."

The names of the dead are not given, but we have heard by letter that Mrs. Avon E. Hall was among the number. She was the daughter of our respected townsman, Wm. Bell, Esq., and with her husband, also of this place, has resided in Wilmington for a few years past. She died on Saturday. Mr. Hall was also ill, but is said to be recovering.

We learn also that Mrs. Griffith J. McRee, Jr. (daughter of the late Gov. Iredell,) was among the recent deaths. She leaves a large family of children.

The Journal mentions the want of coffins. We learn that a number have been sent down from here, at the request of the Wilmington authorities, and that more will be sent. It is for this mainly, we believe, that the Relief Committee calls for additional contributions.

CLEANLINESS.—The following from the last Charleston Courier is suggestive. It gives us pleasure to add, that in no Summer and Fall during our knowledge of Fayetteville, have we known its atmosphere so free from impunities as during the present season. And the town has been blessed with a remarkable exemption from the Summer and Fall diseases:—

The Fever in Wilmington.—A medical gentleman, who has visited Wilmington, writes:

I cannot as yet give any correct information as to the origin of the fever. It is generally, I may say universally, attributed to importation by the Kate, on her trip before the last, from Nassau. I will not question this opinion, at least until I have time for more particular inquiry. Of course the people do not like to admit that such a disease could originate in their town, and say that it has never been here since 1821, when it was introduced from abroad. It is positively asserted the healthiness of the place, previous to the arrival of the Kate, traces the first case to her; but be that as it may, I am sure that the condition of the town is now, and for some time has been, so far as I can judge from the appearances I see, most neglected and filthy. There is apparently no provision for scavengering, and the cellars are filled with water, but a gentleman informs me that is always so.

BALTIMORE.—There is a significant letter from Baltimore, dated Oct. 9th, in the Philadelphia Inquirer, a furious Lincoln paper. It states that at the late charter election there was no opposition to the Union candidates, and that therefore only 10,000 voters were cast, out of 31,000, which the city has given. The writer adds that there are not less than 7,000 Union voters absent from the city, and that 4,000 of those in the city did not vote. These, according to his opinion, would make 21,000 Union men out of 31,000. In the face of this he asserts that in a contest between Union and Secession there would not be more than 5,000 of the latter. He does not tell what would become of the remaining 6,000 voters.

But to show how much reliance may be placed on these statements, we copy the following from the same letter. It presents a hopeful view of Baltimore, that the Board of Trade is with the South, and that "rebel prisoners" are openly "feasted, lionized, and clothed," and that Baltimore is threatened with the loss of government contracts therefor:—

"The spirit of Secessionism has again manifested itself, corresponding with everything that characterizes treason and rebellion, in our commercial affairs. It played a contemptible trick at the annual election of officers of the Board of Trade, a few days ago, by deserting previous pledges to sustain a conservative Union ticket, composed of a majority of loyal candidates, and springing upon the Association a hastily concocted ticket, preponderating in disloyal men. The result has been an unconditional resignation of all the Union men elected on said ticket, refusing, as they assert, to keep company or act officially with those (Secessionists) who would resort to such measures for the purpose of keeping enemies of the Government in the ascendant to regulate commercial affairs. One of the parties thus foisted into a very important position (Secretary) of the Board of Trade by this deceptive procedure, is George U. Porter, Esq., at present, and for some months past a prisoner in Fort Delaware, and a well-known secessionist. If the business men of Baltimore will persist in showing their opposition to the Government and the Union, by placing noted Disunionists in high positions of trust connected with their commerce, it is not surprising that the Administration prefers extending its favors where loyal citizens control trade.

It is believed the Union men will now establish a Board of Trade, Commercial Reading Rooms, &c., of their own, free from disloyal influences, so that they can act in harmony with the authorities at Washington and elsewhere, subservient to the country's wishes.

"It is somewhat singular that rebel prisoners should be paroled, as they now too frequently are, and set at perfect liberty to do as they please and go where they choose. Many such are at present walking the streets of Baltimore and sojourning in different parts of Maryland. They are thus feasted, lionized, clothed, and enabled, after recruiting, to go home uniformed and equipped, ready to take up arms against us and the very Government which protects their rebel sympathizers who rigged them out anew to become our destructive invaders and enemies. Union paroled prisoners have no such privileges in "Dixie." Jeff. Davis might re-uniform his whole army, and secure abundant supplies by allowing it to be captured by ours, then paroled, sent to Maryland, a few weeks unrestrained, and finally given a full passage home again."

CONGRESS.—On Saturday, nothing of interest in either House.

On Monday, in the Senate, the House bill authorizing the President to suspend *Habeas Corpus* in certain cases was passed. A bill to repress counterfeiting came back from the House and was passed with the House amendment providing that any officer, soldier, or other person, serving in or connected with the army of the U States, who shall pass, or sell, or attempt to sell, or be caught within the limits of the Confederate States in the possession of any counterfeit Confederate notes, shall suffer death. A motion to take up the motion, heretofore submitted, to reconsider the vote by which the House bill increasing the pay of the privates and non-commissioned officers of the army was passed, was rejected—so the bill is practically defeated. The chief objections to the bill urged by those who opposed it were, that the majority of soldiers would squander the additional pay, and that those who needed it for their families would not be benefited, as the increased issue of Treasury notes involved would only inflate prices further, and lead to a higher rate of taxation, which they, in common with other tax payers, would have to meet. A message from the President was received, vetoing the bill to make the Confederate Bible Society the recipient of property in the Confederate States bequeathed to the American Bible Society. The bill was then rejected. Also, concurred in the House amendments to the bill for awarding medals or badges to soldiers for gallantry, &c

In the House, nothing of interest except as indicated in Senate proceedings. Congress adjourned at 5 o'clock.

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.—We copy a very strong article against this outrageous measure from the New York World, a paper which, when we used to see it, was sufficiently jinctured with abolition views to be extremely distasteful to us. But it cannot stand the proclamation; and takes correct views of it, not only that it is abhorrent to the Constitution, and to the laws of civilized warfare, but that its effect will be to weaken the North and strengthen the South. Certainly it will. Besides nearly the entire population of the border States, which will regard it as an outrage upon their own rights of property, there is a very large class at the North whose devotion to the administration, never as great as that of the "World," will be obliterated by this unconstitutional act. The sympathies of Europe, also, already strongly with the Confederacy, will be still more decidedly expressed in our favor. And as for the Southern people themselves, if they had any doubt before of their duty to fight with desperation, they can now doubt no longer.

THE LADIES' GUNBOAT "PALMETTO STATE."—A superb iron-clad boat, built jointly by the Confederate government and the ladies of South Carolina who contributed $30,000 of the cost, was duly "baptized" on Saturday last, in the presence of an immense concourse of ladies and citizens of Charleston and of the State. Col. Richard Yeadon delivered the very appropriate address of the occasion, and Miss Sue L. Gelzer, who made the first contribution to the fund, broke the bottle of champagne over her bow.

Another boat, the "Chicora," has also been built and equipped at Charleston, and came up from the lower bay to be present on the interesting occasion.

N. C. ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—The next session of the North Carolina Annual Conference, of the M. E. Church, will convene in Raleigh on Wednesday the 3d of December next.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—Sept. 11, in the Hospital near the Warm Springs, Madison county, N. C., James E. Ward, aged 20, of Buncombe Co.

In Edgecombe county, on the 10th inst. of pulmonary disease, Capt. Alex. D. Tumbro, formerly of the 4th State Troops, in his 28th year.

In the Chimberazo Hospital, Richmond, on the 11th ult., Lemuel G. Barker, of Wake, aged 25, a private in the 1st Reg't.

Near Sharpsburg, 19th Sept., of wounds in the battle, Capt. Jason P. Joynes, aged 20, of the 27th Reg't.

In Hospital at Richmond, 19th ult, Addison S. Lawrence, of Capt. Mann's company of Forsyth county.

Near Hanover Courthouse, Va., 19th Aug., Marcenas O'Brien, of Franklin County, aged 18, of Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

In Richmond, Va., Sept. 16, Mr. Thomas Howard, a soldier from Rowan county, aged 32.

Near Orange C. H., Va., Aug. 25th, of typhoid fever, in the 22d year of his age, John Willis, of Rockingham Co., Quarter Master Sergeant of the 7th Reg't.

In Wilmington, on the 9th inst., of yellow fever, John H. Brantley, aged 24 years; he belonged to Co. E, 1st State Troops.

In the 2d N. C. Hospital at Petersburg, Va., on the 27th of Sept. last, of typhoid fever, Arthur A. Smith, private in Co. I, (Capt. McCain's of Stanly county,) 52d Reg't N. C. T.

In the death of Mr. Smith, the South has lost a good soldier, and his parents a dutiful son. He was much esteemed and beloved by his comrades. He was moral, kind and obligiug, and loved by all who knew him. His loss will be deeply felt by his fond parents, numerous relatives and friends.

He died far, far away from home,
Where strangers round him stood;
They looked upon and heard him groan,
But they could do no good.

No father by to help his son,
No mother standing near;
Though oft he called for them to come,
To help and for him care. B. K. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BIBLE SOCIETY OF CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Messrs. Editors: As I am about leaving Fayetteville for the purpose of visiting other places in the Confederate States in behalf of our Bible Society, you will please permit me to return my thanks to your citizens for the kind manner by which they have received my visits during the past week; and also for their liberal contribution of over $1200 to the Bible Society of the Confederate States.

May God continue to bless and prosper your hospitable and liberal town: wishing you every blessing.

Most truly yours, E. A. BOLLES,
Gen. Ag't Bible Soc., C. S. A

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1862.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of the members of Fellowship Lodge, No. 84, on Saturday the 13th Sept. 1862, A. L. 5862, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas: It hath pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to take from our number by the hand of death, our much beloved Brother RUFFIN D. ATKINSON, P. M., and present S. D., who departed this life Aug. 7th, 1862; Therefore,

Resolved, 1st, By the death of our brother we have lost one of our brightest jewels and attentive officers.

Resolved, 2d, That we have a striking scene of mortality before us, which should admonish us that the all-devouring scythe of time is making its dreadful havoc amongst us; and hope by the practice of an ever living sprig of Faith in the merits of the Lion of the tribe of Judea, to meet our brother in an all-perfect, glorious and celestial Lodge above, where the supreme Architect of the universe presides.

Resolved, 3d, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved widow and little children of our deceased brother, and assure them that they only share our grief, and commend them to our God, who is a Father to the fatherless and a husband to the widow. In the hands of our Almighty Father we leave with humble submission the soul of our brother. The will of God is accomplished; so mote it be.

Resolved, 4th, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved widow, and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and request the Raleigh Standard and Spirit of the Age to copy, and that we spread them on our Minutes. W. H. AVERA, W. M.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Gen'l Stuart's Expedition into Pennsylvania.—WINCHESTER, Oct. 14.—General Stuart has just returned from another grand round of McClellan's army with a force of cavalry and artillery, passing through Maryland north into Pennsylvania, capturing a number of towns—Mercersburg and Chambersburg amongst the number—destroying a large amount of ordnance and army stores, and taking large numbers of prisoners and horses. On returning to the Potomac he cut his way through Gen. Stone's Division, and crossed the river without the loss of a man.

Dispatch from Gen. Lee to the Secretary of War:

WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 14, 1862.

Hon. G. W. Randolph:—The cavalry expedition to Pennsylvania has returned safe. They passed through Mercersburg, Chambersburg, Emmittsburg, Liberty, New Market, Hyattstown, and Burnesville. The expedition crossed the Potomac above Williamsport, and re-crossed at White's Ford, making the entire circuit, cutting the enemy's communications, destroying arms, &c. and obtaining many recruits. R. E. LEE, Gen'l.

From the Northeast.—RICHMOND, Oct. 15.—Our army is still at rest on the Potomac. The cavalry operations of Gen. Stuart have terminated for the time, and what will next be done in that quarter is of course a secret known only to the highest authority.

150 prisoners arrived by last evening's train from the Valley. They were captured at the Paw-paw tunnel, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in Morgan county, by Capt. Imboden's cavalry, a few days ago. They were guarding the tunnel, when the descent was made by our cavalry, and made but slight resistance.—*Enquirer.*

From the Southwest.—MOBILE, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Holly Springs, 13th, says:

The yankees have not attempted further pursuit. Our scouts from Ripley report that Rosecranz, with a brigade, occupied that place, but retired on Sunday in the direction of Rienzi and Pocahontas. They destroyed the Court House and county records, and are reported to have committed several rapes.

Our army is in good health and spirits. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. It is now as strong as before the battle.

Exchanged prisoners who arrived to-day at Jackson, from New Orleans, represent that between eight and ten thousand persons have taken the oath as citizens of the United States.

Brute Butler has gone to Pensacola. The cotton presses in New Orleans are being put in repair, to be used, it is supposed, as jails for Confederate sympathisers.

Gen. Stuart's Last Expedition.—The last movement of the gallant officer whose name we place at the head of this article, seems to have produced great consternation among the Yankees. It is not surpassed in brilliancy by anything that has been done during the whole war, even by himself. Besides frightening the Pennsylvania yankees out of their wits, it must have cost them a prodigious sum of money. We hope Gen Stuart made ample reprisals for the damage inflicted by Pope's thieves upon the inhabitants of the Piedmont regions and McClellan's marauders on those of the Peninsula. But independently of the property which he may have taken or destroyed, the yankees have been at enormous expense in preparing the militia for the field. From their papers, we should suppose that the whole force of the State was to be brought out, to oppose Stuart and his 3,000 cavalry.

It is surprising to us that any person should feel despondent when he sees such deeds as these continually performed by our men. They indicate a valor which cannot be repressed, and an enterprise from which it is impossible to draw anything but omens of success. Never can we be subdued while we have brave spirits like these to uphold our banner and strike for our independence.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Thurlow Weed on the humiliation of Yankeedom.—In a late article in the Albany Evening Journal Mr. Weed says:—

"There have been mistakes. There has been peculation. Weak men have disgraced, and bad men have betrayed the Government. Contractors have fattened on fat jobs. Adventurers have found the war a source of private gain. Moral desperadoes have flocked about the National capital and lain in wait for prey. The scum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled them by its reek and offensive odour. There has been mismanagement in the Departments; mismanagement in the camp; mismanagement wherever great labour has been performed and great responsibility devolving. Men—even Presidents and Cabinet officers and Commanding Generals—have erred, because their vision was finite; because they could not grasp the full significance of the drama, and because they were compelled to strike out on untrodden paths."

"Hon. A. S. Diven told us on Thursday evening that he had the express authority of Secretary Seward to tell the people that he had assured the representatives of foreign nations from time to time that the rebellion would be crushed out, and that in order to prevent intervention in favor of the rebellion, he had now named the time so short that he dared not make it public, and that such intervention could not be prevented but by an immediate response to the call for 300,000 men."

"The Administration has sold out the right of domain on the seas (resisted by every previous Administration) to Great Britain. It has abandoned the right of domination on the Continent to France, and allowed and encouraged the invasion of Mexico. Last comes the acknowledgment of the right of intervention, by our Secretary of State—which degrades even our enemies of the South, no matter how much it humiliates us. On both sides we see the surrender of our Nationality and our Union!"

The enormous rise in gold in New York, from a hundred and twenty-three to a hundred and twenty-six, leads many to suppose that the news of Buell's complete defeat was then already known, though not published. But this opinion will be found on examination, destitute of support. This battle has nothing to do with the rise in gold. None of these battles have produced any serious effect upon the price of gold in New York. Its continued rise is a circumstance perhaps of greater importance than all the battles put together, when considered in relation to the probable termination of the war. It is the result of the decreasing credit and increasing inflation of the Federal currency. The tendency of gold to rise has been opposed by the Federal Government with all the cunning and energy at its command, but this sudden jump of three per cent. in a day, is an indication that the power of finance is very nearly at an end, and that artificial agencies can no longer control the law of nature. Its relations with the battle of Perryville, however, are of the most general character.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

Exports from New York.—From a comparative table of exports from the city of New York from 1st January to 1st October, we observe that the quantity of manufactured tobacco shipped this year is 366,700 lbs., against 2,700,000 lbs. in 1861, and 5,261,000 in 1862; of rice, 673 tierces, against 15,000 last year, and 20,818 in 1861; of cotton, 11,000 bales, against 135,000 bales in 1861, and of rosin, 11,492 bbls., against 406,222 bbls. in 1861. The exports of grain and provisions have largely increased.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Outrages.—The Confederate Senate, at the late session, adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of Thirteen to institute such measures as would secure the perpetuation of evidence of the outrages and atrocities committed by the Yankees during the war. The following Senators constitute the Committee: Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, (Chairman;) Preston, of Va.; Dortch, of North Carolina; Orr, of South Carolina; Henry, of Tennessee; Hill, of Georgia; Maxwell, of Florida; Phelan, of Mississippi; Semmes, of Louisiana; Oldham of Texas; Mitchell, of Arkansas; Burnett, of Kentucky; and Clark, of Missouri.—*Richmond Whig.*

What are the Ladies Doing?—The ladies of Hillsboro' are doing a great deal. We understand that six or eight Ladies of the Hillsborough Ladies' Soldiers Aid Society go down in the 2 o'clock train almost every day to Durham's, and return in the evening, and distribute food and refreshments, and administer to the necessities of the sick and wounded soldiers who are passing, for which they receive many grateful acknowledgments from the sufferers. But the resources of these ladies are limited; and to enable them to do all that they would, they need the assistance of the ladies, and others who have the means, in the country around us; and shall they not have it? All contributions, in provisions or money, will be faithfully and prudently distributed for the benevolent and patriotic purposes which the society has in charge.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Common Schools.—The Literary Board of North Carolina met in Raleigh last week and ordered a Fall Distribution of one hundred thousand dollars to be made for Common School purposes. This sum is nearly ten thousand dollars larger than any previous distribution, and it is thought that the amount can hereafter be increased.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Troublesome People.—There is a set of men in the Confederacy who are never satisfied with anything that is done by the Government. Generally, these very same men were the first to favor a dissolution of the old Union, and advocated it years ago. They were not satisfied until the war was commenced, and they are not now satisfied with its management by the President and the army officers. *Before the war*, they did the quarrelling and fussing; but they have done none of the fighting since it commenced. This same class of men abused the authorities because our army did not enter Maryland, and we suppose they will now abuse them because the army did go.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Mobile to be Attacked.—The Memphis Bulletin says editorially that "offensive operations against Mobile have undoubtedly been commenced, and with what result, we shall probably know in a few days."

Lieutenant Generals.—The President has appointed seven Lieutenant Generals to command the several army corps, under a recent act of Congress. The nominations were confirmed by the Senate, last Saturday, in Executive session, but the list has not yet been returned to the Adjutant General's office. Report says, and doubtless truly, that Longstreet, Jackson, Hardee, and Pemberton, are among the seven.—*Rich'd Whig.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF WILMINGTON.

The committee has received contributions in money amounting to $2167 10

Of which they have forwarded up to this time:

In supplies	$1581 98
In cash	500 00
Leaving on hand	185 12

An urgent call for an article indispensable during the mortality having been answered at a cost of about $680, continued contributions are solicited, not only to meet the deficiency but to provide further for the relief of the suffering of that stricken city.

A. McLEAN,
Mayor and Ex Officio Chm'n of the Committee.

Oct. 15, 1862.

Contributions may be made to either of the Committee, viz: A. Johnson, Jr., A. W. Steel, E. J. Lilly, S. J. Hinsdale, John D. Williams, J. C. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, T. S. Lutterloh, A. A. McKethan or J. A. Worth.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors. In your issue of Oct. 6th, among the casualties in the 3d Reg't N. C. Troops at Sharpsburg, 1st Lieut. D. E. McNair is represented as being from Richmond county, when it should be Robeson.

MARRIED,

At the M. E. Church, in this place, on the 9th inst., by Rev. J. J. Prather, Mr. JAMES F. WOODWARD and Mrs. MIRIAM P. FRIZELL.

DIED,

In Robeson county, at 9½ o'clock, the morning of the 10th inst., at his residence, Mrs. ANN ELIZA MORISEY, wife of Col. T. J. Morisey, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alfred Dockery, in the 30th year of her age. She leaves behind a devoted husband and three children, one of whom being an infant of but few days old: but while husband and dear children, relatives and many dear friends do weep, they sorrow not like others, without hope; she being blessed with a pious education, consecrated herself to God some 15 years ago, and with christian meekness adorned the doctrine of God our Saviour with a pious walk and Godly conversation, died in the communion of the Baptist Church.

The evening before she died—she being told that life was fast ebbing out—she desired to see me. I went; approaching her bed-side, the Col. asked if she knew me? Replied yes! I am told that life will end with me soon, and I have sent for you to sing and pray with me, that I may have a bright passage to that bright world above. While reading the precious words of Jesus, she would raise her hands with rapture and delight. After prayer, in which she joined so fervently in thanksgiving to God for the gift of his Son, for the gift of His word, for the gift of His Holy Spirit; her soul did truly rejoice in God our gracious Saviour. We sang that sweet hymn, When I can read my title clear to mansions in the skies, she joined with us with such a sweet voice, clapping her hands with holy triumph. At the close she exclaimed, I am not afraid to give up my dear children, and with both of her hands clasped her husband's. With what confidence did she express in countenance what she had uttered in words. Shortly after, seeing her lips move, I drew near, and heard her express the name of Jesus, the sweetest name to mortals given. She exhorted us all to do all we could for that dear name, and as she felt the approach of death, she would exclaim, is this death? O how sweet to die. So passed from earth to the blessed, the redeemed above, the soul of our dear sister.

Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his. Com.

Presbyterian please copy.

In Bladen county, on the 11th inst., of diptheria, EUGENIA L., in the 7th year of her age, youngest daughter of Capt. W. J. Toler, of the C. S. A.

Presbyterian please copy.

In Chatham county, on the 6th inst., of sore throat, LOUIS J. McMANUS, son of David McManus, Esq., in the 17th year of his age.

In Robeson county, on the 8th inst., of Diptheria, ROBERT FRENCH, son of Dr. S. B. and Mary A. Sozier, aged 1 year, 6 months and 29 days.

In Chatham county, 29th Aug., Miss MINERVA A. BURNETT, daughter of Rev. F. J. and Julia Burnett, after an illness of two weeks. She was a worthy member of the M. E. Church for some years. She had just attained womanhood, with fair prospects and bright anticipations of future happiness and pleasure. Society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and her associates, in particular, a true and valued friend.

In Columbus county, on the 3d inst., MARY McINTOSH, infant daughter of Major W. H. and S. E. Toon, aged 10 months and 12 days.

At Harrisonburg, Va., on the 3d inst., of paralysis, Gen. A. J. STAFFORD, of Winston, Clerk of the County Court of Forsyth county, aged 47. He was on a visit to his son in the army.

TO CAPT. D. McDOUGALD.*

Sleep, friend and hero, sweetly sleep,
Secure from rugged war's alarms,
Whilst o'er our land its whirlwinds sweep,
And bugles sound "to arms! to arms!"

Thou hearest no more the angry strife
Of armies rushing fiercely on
To fields where glory, honor, life,
Are sternly lost or bravely won.

Thy patriot heart beats high no more
To see thy country's banner wave,
To hear her trusty cannon roar,
Or war song chanted by the brave.

'Neath Mal

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH.

Correspondence of the Mobile Register.

TUPELO, MISS., Oct. 8.

It is now painfully evident that our army, after three days of most gallant and desperate fighting—after driving the enemy from their entrenchments, capturing many prisoners and guns, and causing them to burn their stores, have been compelled to fall back by the overpowering reinforcements of the enemy—doing this, however, in good style, and without the loss of their baggage. It is even stated, on good authority, that in their retrograde movement they encountered a large Yankee force (20,000,) sent to attack them in the rear, from which they captured several regiments and some 15 or 20 pieces of artillery. All accounts agree that, while our loss was heavy, that of the enemy was far more so; and while they will doubtless claim it as a victory, yet it is evident that if a victory at all, it was one dearly purchased, and which in the end will prove to be rather a stunning blow than a great military success.

The result of this and other battles shows what our troops can do when contending against an equal or any thing like an equal number of the enemy; but it was expecting too much to suppose that the comparatively small force under Gens. Van Dorn and Price could cope successfully with the accumulated and well disciplined hordes of Yankees under Rosecranz. The fact is our army was too small to do what was required of it. I had the privilege of reading a letter from Gen'l Price, written only a few days before the fight, to a confidential friend, in which he stated that if he went into battle he would do so "with the odds greatly against him." From this it is fair to presume that his calm and deliberate judgment was opposed to the attack; but whether this is so or not, the fact still remains that our army was far too small for the undertaking in hand. Our officers and our men can do almost anything but impossibilities, which should not be expected or required of them.

The Register itself of the 10th has the following account:

We regret that the particulars thus far at hand of the recent battles at and near Corinth leave no room for doubt that the result is a serious disaster. Our special correspondent has furnished by telegraph such accounts as he could obtain, but the conflict was even hotter and more bloody than he has led us to believe. We have had the pleasure of an interview with Col. J. W. Portis, of the 42d Alabama, who arrived by the morning train, having been sent home by the Surgeon General, from whom we obtained some details of the battle. From his statement and other information we make up the following narrative:

The battle was opened on Friday last, commencing at 8 o'clock in the morning and continuing without cessation until 8 o'clock at night. Our forces numbered about 20,000 fighting men, under command of Maj. Gen. Van Dorn, and they fought with a desperate valor not exceeded by any troops during the war.

It now appears that our Generals, or at least the General in command, were terribly deceived, having been lured by the enemy into a trap carefully prepared for them, and made to fight against heavy odds without the hope of any substantial advantage for this waste of blood and life. The movement on Corinth was made from the West, the enemy withdrawing his pickets at our approach, destroying camps, strewing the way with knapsacks, guns, clothing, &c., until he reached his first line of entrenchments, where he made a resolute stand. Our men rapidly pursued what they supposed a flying enemy, counting on a bloodless victory, some of the Generals even expecting to obtain possession of the town without firing a gun. Their eyes were opened when they saw the serried ranks of the enemy prepared to receive them, and they then knew that a hard and bloody fight was at hand. Moore's brigade, of Maury's division, led the advance and the battle soon raged hot and furiously. The enemy fought well—better, it is said, than ever before in the West—but they could not withstand the furious charges of our gallant men, who steadily gained upon them, driving them from entrenchment to entrenchment, until night closed upon the scene.

The next day the fight was resumed, the enemy meantime having been heavily reinforced, but our troops again pressed forward, gaining the town of Corinth, and the gallant 42d Alabama planting its colors within a square of the Tishimingo Hotel. It became evident, however, that the struggle was too unequal to be continued to advantage by our forces, whose ranks were becoming fearfully thinned, and worn down by fatigue and hunger, while the enemy were being continually reinforced. The order was then given to fall back, and our troops withdrew from the field, leaving many of our dead and some of the wounded in the possession of the enemy. Meanwhile the Federals had thrown a heavy force, estimated at 20,000 men, from Bolivar, to the south of Corinth, with the design to cut off our retreat and bag our whole army. These fresh troops were met with unexampled bravery and vigor by our jaded men in the sanguinary engagement of Sunday at Pocahontas, which resulted in the discomfiture of the foe, and thanks to the genius and experience of Gen. Price, in the escape of our army by an improvised road to a point west of Ripley, where they made stand.

The battle on Friday is said to have been the hottest and most desperate of all. Soldiers who were in the battle of Shiloh say it was more terrible than that memorable conflict. The enemy appear to have been thoroughly posted with regard to all our movements. They knew when a given division passed a given point, what was its strength, the direction of its march, how, when and where the attack was to be made; in short, everything they wished to know, and of course could make all the preparations they desired to meet us.

We have not been able to obtain particulars of the casualties, but the record, we fear, will be sad enough. The 42d Alabama went into the fight of Friday 530 strong. On Saturday it mustered about 300, and on Sunday evening a staff officer met the Major, who had been wounded in the breast, with only eight or ten men, who were all, he said, he had been able to gather of the regiment. The rest were either killed, wounded, prisoners, or had fallen by the way from weakness.

On Sunday an order was sent to Gen. Maury to make a charge with his division, but this gallant officer was forced to reply that he had scarcely two regiments left fit for duty.

Sengstak's artillery was badly cut up, being at one time nearly surrounded by the enemy. Doudell's (35th Alabama) Regiment was also roughly handled, but nobly sustained the reputation of Alabama in the unequal strife.

Such is a brief, but we believe in the main, a truthful narrative of our recent movement towards Corinth. The situation in Mississippi demands the prompt and earnest attention of our military authorities. They cannot act too soon or too vigorously. Reinforcements should at once be sent forward and as rapidly as possible, and our whole people must once more rouse themselves to united and energetic action.

The Price of Negroes.—The Lynchburg Republican says that sales of negroes are frequent in that market and at very high rates. During the past week a number were sold, ranging at prices for men at from $1,300 to $1,700 and for women at from $1,100 to $1,550.

ELOQUENT AND SOUL-STIRRING APPEAL

The attention of our readers (says the Raleigh Standard) is invited to the eloquent and soul-stirring appeal of Gov. Vance to the people of the State, which we publish below. We could add nothing to what is so well said by the Governor. That this appeal will be responded to we have no doubt. Now is the time to afford that relief so much needed by our suffering troops:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

After the most strenuous exertions on the part of its officers, the State finds it impossible to clothe and shoe our soldiers without again appealing to that overflowing fountain of generous charity—the private contributions of our people. The rigors of winter are approaching, our soldiers are already suffering, and must suffer more if our sympathies are not practical and active. The Quartermaster's Department is laboring faithfully to provide for them, but, owing to speculation and extortion, will fall short. The deficiency must be supplied by the people. We shall have an active winter campaign, and how can our troops, if ragged, cold and barefoot, contend with the splendidly equipped columns of the enemy?

The articles most needed, and which the State finds it most difficult to supply, are shoes, socks and blankets, though drawers, shirts and pants would be gladly received. If every farmer who has hides tanning would agree to spare one pair of shoes, and if every mother in North Carolina would knit one strong pair of either thick cotton or woolen socks for the army, they would be abundantly supplied. A great lot of blankets also might yet be spared from private use, and thousands could be made from the carpets upon our parlor floors. With good warm houses and cotton bed clothing, we can certainly get through the winter much better than the soldiers can with all the blankets we can give them.

The Colonels of the Militia Regiments throughout the State are hereby appointed agents for the purchase and collection of all such articles as can be spared by our people, who, through their respective Captains, are ordered immediately to canvass every county and visit every citizen in their beats for this purpose. A liberal price will be paid for everything where the owner feels that he or she is not able to donate it; and active agents will immediately forward them to our suffering regiments. Expenses will be allowed the officers engaged in this duty, and transportation furnished the Colonels or their agents to bring the articles to Raleigh.

And now my countrymen and women, if you have anything to spare for the soldier, in his name I appeal to you for it. Do not let the speculator have it, though he offer you enormous prices; spurn him from your door and say to him, that our brave defenders have need for it and shall have it without passing through his greedy fingers. Do not place yourselves among the extortioners—they are the vilest and most cowardly of all our country's enemies, and when this war is ended and people come to view the matter in its proper light, you will find that the most detested tories are more respected than they. When they tempt you with higher prices than the State offers, just think for a moment of the soldier and what he is doing for you. Remember when you sit down by the bright and glowing fire, that the soldier is sitting upon the cold earth; that in the wind which is whistling so fearfully over your roof, only making you feel the more comfortable because it harms you not, he is shivering in darkness on the dangerous out-post, or shuddering through the dreary hours of his watch. Remember that when you come forth in the morning well fed and warmly clad, leading your families toward the spot where the blessed music of the Sabbath-bells tells you of the peaceful worship of the God of Peace, the soldier is going forth at the same moment, perhaps, half fed, after a night of shivering and suffering, to where the roar of artillery and shout of battle announce that he is to die, that your peace and safety may be preserved. Oh, remember these things, generous and patriotic people of North Carolina, and give freely of your perishable goods to those who are giving all that mortal man can give for your safety and your rights.

Z. B. VANCE.

Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1862.

From the Raleigh Standard.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR OUR SICK AND WOUNDED.

The condition of our sick and wounded soldiers is *most* distressing. Thousands are daily forwarded from the army in a state of *utter* destitution—naked, hungry, mutilated and suffering. Something must be done for the relief of these brave but unfortunate men—these noble patriots who have sacrificed so much to uphold the honor of North Carolina. To *every true and loyal son and daughter* of the State, I appeal, then, in behalf of these bleeding, hungry and dying heroes, urging them in the name of religion, humanity, patriotism and every ennobling sentiment of their natures, to contribute of their abundance or of their poverty—the rich man's offering, or the widow's mite—*something, at least*, for the benefit of this suffering but most gallant army of martyrs.

All donations should be forwarded to the North Carolina Depot, either at Raleigh or Richmond, to the care of the undersigned.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surg. Gen. of N. C.

Staunton, Va., Oct. 10, 1862.

☞ The press of this State will please copy the above appeals.

Who are Extortioners?—The following from the Cleaveland (Fla.) Banner will serve as an answer to the question. Everybody complains of extortion and everybody is extorting, except the printers. We heard a master shoemaker the other day abusing the leather dealers roundly for extortion, when on an accurate calculation we could prove to him that, all expenses paid, *he* cleared from $10 to $12 on footing a pair of boots:

"Mack, why in the h—l don't you give it to these speculators," says a farmer. What speculators, we ask? "These infernal merchants." We promised him to do so, but he hardly gets out of sight till a merchant steps in and says Mack, I want you to rake down the farmers generally—they are asking three or four prices for everything they raise—they have got chickens up to 50 cts. apiece; butter to 50 cts. per pound; eggs 30 cts. per dozen, and everything else according, and I can get nothing to eat," these are the ejaculations we frequently hear, but after mature consideration, as everybody is speculating who has anything to sell, we have concluded that we were all nothing more than a hungry set of cannibals trying to eat each other up, and plunging headlong to the devil as fast as the wheels of time can carry us, where we will land sooner or later if we don't do a good deal better than we have been doing. There is no use of jumping on one class of men for speculating where every body that can raise a few dollars is engaged in the same thing. The "almighty dollar" is all the present generation lives for or cares for."

Clothing for the Soldiers.—We are glad to notice large assortments of ready-made clothing arriving in Richmond from the South for the soldiers from the Cotton States with General Lee's army and elsewhere, yesterday. A large and excellent assortment of heavy uniforms and underclothing arrived for the second South Carolina regiment consigned to Staunton, Virginia, and we are informed that lots for other regiments are arriving and following.—*Rich'd Ex'r, 15th.*

DEATH OF GEN. GEORGE B. ANDERSON.

We record, with unfeigned regret, the death of this gallant and promising young officer. Our readers are aware that Gen. Anderson was wounded in the foot at the battle of Sharpsburg, Md., and was compelled to leave the field. It appears that his surgeon supposed the wound to have been caused by a fragment of a shell which did not lodge, and his wound was pronounced to be slight.

As soon as he could travel he was brought to this place, where his family reside. The wound becoming more and more painful, his physician, Dr. C. E. Johnson, discovered that the missile was still in his foot, and, as we announced last week, he removed a Minnie ball from it. We learn that erisypelas supervened, either before or immediately after the removal of the ball, and that the condition of the patient was not only very painful, but exceedingly critical.

On Wednesday last, after full consultation, his physicians determined as a last resort, to amputate the limb above the ankle. He bore the operation, though very painful, with much fortitude, but his system had already been prostrated under his previous sufferings. Every effort within the compass of human skill and the kindest attentions was made for the sufferer, but all in vain. On Wednesday evening it was discovered that he was sinking. He breathed his last on yesterday morning, at the house of his brother, Col. W. E. Anderson, of this City.

Seldom has a death occurred here which has excited so much sympathy. Young, brave and skillful, Gen. Anderson bid fair to be one of the most useful and able of our North Carolina officers; but alas! how soon he is cut down. His young, devoted wife and infant child, far from her native home in Kentucky, and surrounded by strangers, are special objects of sympathy.

But she will find friends among the friends of her gallant husband who will make ample amends for the loss of her friends at home. Gen. Anderson was a native of Wilmington, and was, we presume, between thirty and thirty-five years of age.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From Wilmington.—WILMINGTON, Oct 15.—Although the thermometer has fallen to a little over sixty and the rain has ceased, we regret to say that the reports of the physicians for the last two days show no falling off in the number of new cases, nor from all we can ascertain, does the mortality at all diminish.

On Monday there were 87 new cases, and on yesterday (Tuesday) there were 74. We are unable to ascertain the number of deaths, but from what we have heard, we think it cannot have been less than fifteen in each of the two days just past.

The epidemic, which is no respecter of persons, has invaded alike the homes of the poor and of the rich, the native and the foreign-born citizen. It has spared neither age nor sex. It has turned aside for no profession or calling, no matter how sacred or how useful. It has at last entered the sacred desk and taken off one of the most honored ministers of God, while here at his post attending to the spiritual welfare of his flock. Rev. R. B. Drane, D. D., Rector of St James' (Episcopal) Church, died here last night about 7 o'clock. This is a loss which will be felt by every member of his church, and by the community at large, of which Dr. Drane was a highly respected and useful member. Dr. Drane was a native of Maryland, and, we should think, somewhat over fifty years of age.—*Journal Bulletin.*

Of its own situation the Journal says:—

We are pleased to learn that some of our sick hands are convalescing, and we trust that we may be able by next week to muster a sufficient force to resume a regular publication, and by the time telegraphic communication is re-established, to give the full amount of reading and news matter and telegraphic information. In the meantime we will try to send out bulletins to our exchanges, and for the information of our citizens, and to acknowledge donations, &c. We have not clerical force to send out to all our subscribers. Of course we will give the full number of papers to all who have paid us.

This week we cannot send out any weekly paper, for we cannot print any. Will Postmasters to whom we send this bulletin be so kind as to post it up so that our subscribers may know that we have not forgotten them? We will, of course, give them the full credit for all the papers they may miss. We trust that they will be few. None more if we can help it.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 16.—The physicians report 86 new cases of Yellow Fever yesterday. Few make reports of deaths, but from the best information we can obtain we are led to the belief that the deaths yesterday will not differ much from those of the two days last preceding them,—say 15 or 16.

From appearances we are constrained to think that every person resident in Wilmington during this epidemic has had or will have it in some form, more or less malignant. It was our painful duty yesterday to record the death of Rev. Dr. Drane, of the Episcopal Church. To-day we find the very estimable pastor of the Catholic Church here, Rev. Thos. Murphy, prostrated by the disease, also Rev. Dr. Corcoran, of Charleston. Both we trust and believe, are in a light form, and will soon pass off.

Some of our best men pass off daily. When we say "best" men we mean those who tried to do good in this emergency. One of these, Mr. George Seely, died yesterday morning or during the night before. He was a man of feeble frame—in a measure a cripple, but he went day and night, and died a martyr to his devotion. There are others,—quiet, humble men, in private positions, who are doing much good. These brave, self-sacrificing men are, after all, our *best* men, let the world say what it will.

The fever does not abate, but we are now in the third week in October, and in the natural course of things we must soon have cooler weather, and some relief in that way.—*Ib.*

The Draft in New York.—ALBANY, Oct. 13.—No day has thus far been fixed for the draft, but it is understood that an order will be promulgated to-morrow, directing that volunteers be received till the 1st of November, and a draft take place on the 10th of that month.

The Stock Market.—There has been increased inquiry, this week, for Confederate bonds, with sales at 100 and int. for 100 Ms., and 102 and int., for 15 Ms. The demand for other stocks has also improved, and we note sales of Virginia sixes, reg'd at 101, and do coupons (int. susp'd) at 102; N. Carolina sixes 117@118½; do. eights 115 and int—an advance of $3.—*Whig, 17th.*

To the Members of the Legislature.

WE are requested by a friend of **WM. J. HOUSTON**, Esq. of Duplin county, (who is now absent in the Army of the Potomac,) to announce him as a candidate for re-election to the office of Solicitor of the 2d Judicial Circuit of the State, which he has held for the past four years.

Oct. 14, 1862. 69-6t

200 lbs. Gum Arabic for sale by
J. R. LEE.
Oct. 15. 69tf

STOLEN,

ON Thursday night last, one ROCKAWAY and HARNESS. Said Rockaway was new, the inside covered with green morocco. Any information that will enable me to get it will be thankfully received and rewarded.
MARY T. HATCHELL.
Oct. 13, 1862. 69tf

"THE SITUATION."

The present "situation" of the Yankees is most interesting—defeated in the field, distracted and divided at home, despised and contemned abroad; with a bankrupt Treasury dependent upon "machine money;" the "situation" is anything but encouraging.

In Gen. McClellan's army an uneasiness exists as "to what next"—since Gen. Stuart's remarkable expedition "all around" the little "Napoleon." These expeditions of Gen. Stuart have heretofore preceded som important movement of our army. Most frequently Stuart has been, as it were, the advance guard of Jackson to the rear of McClellan or Pope's army—and could we see the position of the "Little Napoleon's" army at this time, we should probably find it in two great lines—*dos-a-dos*—the one confronting Lee, and the other tremblingly awaiting Jackson.

What the recent movement of Gen. Stuart may indicate we have no means of ascertaining, but would not be surprised at any moment to hear of some extraordinary movement of the whole army.

In Kentucky, if credit is given to the Chattanooga traveler's dispatch, the "situation" is even more critical than in Maryland. If Buell has lost the half of 25,000 men he has sustained a defeat which will give the whole State to the Confederate forces.

Rosecranz, at Corinth, has a "fire in his rear," from which he must soon stampede, leaving the whole State of Tennessee under Confederate authority.

So far as the finances of the Confederate Government affect our situation, the recent legislation is expected to restore it to a most healthful condition. Already we are informed that large sums have been funded in eight per cent bonds; and from many sources we hear of investments to be made prior to the 1st January, 1863.

At the North, a spirit of liberty and manly courage seems reviving, which indicates an early rupture and possibly a serious revolution. Public spirit may be too debased, and deadened by habitual submission to degrading tyranny, to hazard actual violence to official misconduct, but the reviving manhood of the people, though not culminating in armed resistance, may yet greatly retard the measures of the government. The election of Wadsworth would be a positive advantage to the cause of the Confederate States. The encouragement such a result would give the Federal Administration, would precipitate the outbreak. Every species of outrage would be speedily applied "to crush" out the conservatives, the bastile would swarm with its victims; military arrests throughout the country would, in a few weeks, so exasperate the minority, that self-preservation would compel self-defence, and open violence ensue.

We repeat, both our own and the Yankee "situation" has much to encourage our people to await the events of winter with cheerfulness and confidence. Reverses may come—the fate of war is always uncertain—but whatever the future may bring, the past encourages us to bear our reverses with fortitude and resolution; to increase our exertions; to submit to any hardships, and devote every energy to the great cause.

Richmond Enquirer, 16th.

To the People of Moore County.

ALL persons in Moore county, having friends in Co. D, 48th Reg't N. C. Troops, (Capt. Dowd,) are earnestly requested to deposit a blanket or blankets at Maj. H. C. McLean's Hotel in Carthage, by the 31st day of Oct., inst. This company of patriots are now without a blanket, having lost all on the hard fought field of Sharpsburg, and they appeal to you to supply their wants. Their friends need not hesitate to give, as I will attend *personally* to their transportation and *see* that they get them.

Let all having *Carpets* cut them up and make blankets for the soldiers. This is the only way they can be supplied, as the Government cannot procure them.

I would also appeal to the people of Cumberland for blankets for this company. Any one who is willing to help us will please leave their donation at Mr. Wm. N. Tillinghast's Crockery Store.

J. H. ANDERSON,
1st Lt. Co. D, 48th N. C. T.
October 15, 1862. 69-3t

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following articles of FORAGE, to be delivered at the Arsenal, viz:
500 bushels Corn,
15 tons Hay,
30,000 lbs. Fodder,
30,000 lbs. Shucks.

Bids will be received until the 25th inst., and must be addressed to the undersigned, stating terms, etc.
J. A. deLAGNEL,
Lt. Col. C. S. A.
Oct. 14, 1862. 69-3t

CALLED MEETING.
Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Co.

A MEETING of the stockholders of the F. & W. P. R. Co. is hereby called to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, on the 1st Thursday in November next, (the 6th day) at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy.

By order.
JNO. M. ROSE,
Sec'y F. & W. P. R. Co.
Oct. 13, 1862. 69-tm

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

ON and after the 1st DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and all TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East; the EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured, in the Army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The *State Journal* will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3.50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2.50; 3 months, $1.50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1.50.

No subscription received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES:

1 square, 1 day	$0 50	1 square, 5 days	$1 50
1 " 2 days	0 75	1 " 1 week	1 75
1 " 3 days	1 00	1 " 2 weeks	3 00
1 " 4 days	1 25	1 " 1 month	5 00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly *free of charge*. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Oct. 15, 1862. 69-3tpd

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 18, 1862. 92tly

FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Sept. 17.—The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 14th has been received. It has the following account of Stuart's raid:—

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 13.—There has been a "high old time" in the town during the past three days, caused by the sudden appearance of the Rebels, but the excitement has now somewhat subsided, and business is beginning to assume its wonted sway. The Rebels came in rags and filth, but went away like gentlemen—that is, if good, new clothing will entitle a man to be called gentleman—for the stores and two carloads of new clothing were seized and distributed among the party, and their appearance was bright as a "new pin;" in fact, their appearance was highly creditable to Philadelphia tailors and seamstresses, who made up the uniforms for "the boys" in McClellan's army.

You have already received some of the details of the losses here. The damage by the conflagration will exceed two hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company suffer to the extent of $80,000.

Mr. O. N. Lull, the superintendent of the road, had all of his furniture destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. The car, engine, wood and water houses of the company were totally destroyed, and, for a space of three hundred square yards, there is nothing left but the blackened and smouldering remains. The track was uninjured, and the trains to-day are running as usual.

The warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlich and Neid contained a large amount of ammunition and stores, among the former seven hundred thousand cartridges, seven hundred muskets, and a quantity of shells, loose powder, &c., &c. When the building blew up there was no one near; but those in the other sections of the town made some of the tallest traveling that has ever been seen in this section of the country, or anywhere else. Fortunately no one was injured.

One car was loaded with revolvers, which the Rebels carried off with them. Two long trains of cars, loaded with goods consigned to private individuals, were not disturbed.

Gen. Hampton appeared to be in command, and appeared anxious that the citizens should not suffer. Soon after he entered the place he rode up to a house on the main street and told the occupants of the house to shoot down any private that attempted to enter the houses, unless accompanied by an officer, and he would protect them in the course.

There were about 800 horses taken from the stables here and the farmers in the vicinity, and a number of skinny, attenuated equines left in their places.

The rebel leaders, there is reason to believe, expecting to defeat McClellan in the next battle, sent Stuart on his late reconnoissance in force, for the purpose of obtaining a correct knowledge of the topography of Pennsylvania, and be thus enabled to march a large army speedily on Harrisburg, first sending two parties of cavalry to cut railroad communication. One to cut that of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Mount Union, the other that of the Baltimore and Ohio, below Frederick.

Stuart, having accomplished this reconnoissance, withdrew into Virginia.

On Saturday morning the rebels destroyed all the telegraph instruments, batteries and a number of miles of wire at Chambersburg; but notwithstanding this, repairs were made, and the Chambersburg office re-opened, and communication with General McClellan's headquarters established Saturday evening.

The Battle in Kentucky.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Gen. Boyle, dated at Louisville, 10 o'clock last evening, reached here this morning, saying that it was generally believed that Gens. Bragg and Cheatham were both killed in the engagement on Wednesday last, near Bardstown.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was between 1500 and 2000, while that of the enemy was larger. We held the field on that night, and skirmished with them in their retreat the next morning.

When this dispatch left Louisville a courier from our forces was expected to arrive in the course of the night, bringing details of the pursuit and the battle which was probably fought yesterday.

Democratic Mass Meeting in New York.—NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—An immense Democratic mass meeting was held at the Cooper Institute to-night, presided over by Hon. Horace F. Clark, assisted by Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Washington Hunt, and numerous others.

Speeches were made by Hon. Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren, Esq., Rich'd O'Gorman, Esq., and others.

A large number of outside meetings were also held contiguous to the building. The attendance is estimated at over 50,000.

The first page of the Herald of the 14th is filled with an account of an immense meeting of the Democracy at the Cooper Institute. Horace F. Clark, Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren and Richard O'Gorman, were the speakers on the occasion. Resolutions were adopted in favor of a prosecution of the war, but insisting on the fulfillment by the Administration of their pledge that the war is not to be waged in any spirit of oppression, or for the purpose of overthrowing established institutions in the States.

"Cheering for Jeff. Davis"—Two men were arrested in Philadelphia last Monday for cheering for "Richmond and Jeff. Davis."

Gold was selling in New York on the 13th for 130, Exchange 142 to 146.

FROM KENTUCKY.

We had a call yesterday from Mr John D. Jesse, of this city, who came direct from Kentucky via Cumberland Gap. He left Frankfort on the 4th inst., the day on which the Confederate Governor was inaugurated. There were some 30,000 troops present on the occasion, and the display, he says, was probably the grandest of the kind ever witnessed on the continent. Many of the troops came from Lexington and other points, which gave rise to the yankee report of an evacuation, all of which Mr. J. assures us is mere gammon. He represents the Confederate army as in the best possible condition, and in high spirits. They are well supplied with every necessary, provisions of all sorts being furnished with alacrity by the people of Kentucky.

As regards the public sentiment of Kentucky, Mr. Jesse thinks there can be no doubt of its being strongly on the side of the Confederacy. Owing to the uncertainty of affairs, none knowing which army will be in possession to-morrow, men are cautious in expressing their opinions in public and making a demonstration on either side, but a Confederate victory and the expulsion of the Federals, he thinks, would result in almost a unanimous declaration for the South, the very first moment we can put arms into their hands. Some 40,000 were said already to have gone over and joined the Confederate ranks. The emancipation proclamation was exciting the deepest interest and alienating thousands who had previously clung to the Union. There were some, though, in every community, who were ready to swallow Lincoln, emancipation and every other form of tyranny in their hatred to the "d—d Rebels." He saw Kirby Smith, Marshall, Stevenson, and other officers at the inauguration, and conversed with some of them, who expressed great confidence in expelling the yankees and saving the State to the South.—*Sav. Repub., 15th.*

THE BATTLES IN KENTUCKY

The accounts from our side are coming in slowly. We annex all that have reached us:—

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 14.—A gentleman through from Franklin, Ky., states that he read the Louisville Journal of the 10th inst., in which was the following:

A battle occurred at Perryville yesterday, over which Kentucky will mourn for many years. The Federal loss is 25,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Prentice says it was a drawn battle.

Another man, a paroled soldier, just arrived at Murfreesboro' from Kentucky, says the battle commenced on Wednesday, 8th, on which day he was taken prisoner. On that day our forces fell back six miles through the valley, planting artillery on either side. When the fight was resumed on Thursday morning our army mowed the enemy down, and the slaughter is represented as awful.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 14.—Officers from our army in Kentucky, who reached this city yesterday, report a battle near Perryville, between Hardee's forces and the Federal forces under Crittenden. The engagement commenced on the 7th, when the Confederates drove back the Federals, capturing 1500 prisoners. On the morning of the 8th, the fight was renewed, when the Federal force was routed, and 4,000 prisoners and ten pieces of cannon captured. When our informant left, the prisoners had been brought to Danville. Only the right wing of our army was engaged.

Perryville is in Boyle county, about 10 miles from Danville, on the road between Harrodsburg and Lebanon.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 16.—The Register publishes the following in an extra, to-day:

The fight in Kentucky has been confirmed by the arrival of two couriers, who state that the fight commenced at Perryville, on Monday, 6th inst., Gen. Hardee commanding the left, Gen. Buckner the centre, and Gens. Marshall and Morgan the right.

The result of the first day's fight was that Hardee had captured 1,500 prisoners, with heavy slaughter of the enemy. On Tuesday, the fight was renewed with still greater slaughter to the enemy—Gen. Hardee capturing 4,000 prisoners. Marshall and Morgan captured 3,200. The enemy were driven back 12 miles, with tremendous slaughter! Our loss in the whole engagement was very small.

We are not posted as to who were in command of the yankee forces, except Gen. Thomas who encountered Gen. Hardee. We also captured 40 pieces of cannon. The following is an extract from a letter from Col. Palmer, received last night, from the Gap:

"Wounded soldiers are here from the battle at Perryville; also, a Captain of a Tennessee Regiment. They report that, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Bragg and Hardee fought the enemy at Perryville, and drove him back 10 miles, taking about 2,000 prisoners and killing and wounding about 1,800; that the next day Withers' division engaged the enemy and captured 9,000 prisoners, and that on Friday Kirby Smith engaged them on their right, and beat them back, capturing 500 prisoners, killing Gen. Jackson and capturing Gen. Tom Crittenden. I give the statements for what they are worth. He says the enemy had 75,000 men opposed to General Bragg."

A dispatch from Gen'l Forrest, dated Murfreesboro' 13th instant, says that he was a participant in the battle of the 9th, and that he estimates the enemy's loss at from 20,000 to 25,000, killed, wounded and prisoners. Our loss 5000—a complete victory.

The Louisville Journal, of the 11th, says Gens. Jackson, Terry and Webster were killed on the Federal side. Gen. P. Touett, of Lexington, and Major W. H. Campbell, of Louisville, also killed. Gen. Rosseau and Curran Pope, of Louisville, wounded. The Journal claims a victory over Bragg.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Oct. 16.—The Cincinnati Commercial of 11th says Bragg has whipped Buell and driven him across Kentucky river and is in hot pursuit.

General Magruder.—This brilliant, enterprising and able officer has been assigned to duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department, his district comprising Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. We are sure that everything necessary for the defence of his district will be done by Gen'l Magruder, so long as means and men are furnished him. The public had hoped that they would have his services in a field where they may be more needed than in Texas, nevertheless they are sure that, wherever he may be stationed he will win honor and distinction for himself, and render efficient service to the Confederacy.—*Rich'd Whig.*

Mobile.—We learn, from a private letter, that the Yankees are guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay with seven large ships of war. There are indications that an attack will be made on the city in the course of a few days. The visit of Butler to Pensacola is significant of something afloat, and we shall, probably, hear of a movement before the close of the week. We hope the government is looking to the Florida and urging forward every preparation to bring her into action in the event of an attack. We have more faith in Maffit and his craft than we have in Fort Morgan.—*Savannah Republican.*

At a Discount.—The Knoxville Register says that Federal "blue backs" (Northern currency) can be bought anywhere in Kentucky, south of our army, at fifty cents on the dollar for Confederate notes. This shows the feeling of Kentuckians and the strength of the popular conviction that the *status* of Kentucky is now irrevocably fixed.

Northern Items.—General Joe Lane (on the Presidential ticket with Breckinridge) when last heard from was on his way to the upper mines in Washington Territory with a thousand head of cattle, from the profits of which it is believed by the Oregonians that he will realize fifty thousand dollars.

As the returns from the town elections in Connecticut come in, they continue to exhibit large democratic gains. Thus far the vote shows that forty-six have gone democratic, twenty-eight republican and fourteen fusion. Last year sixty-four of the same towns went republican and twenty-four democratic.

☞ **Miss Newby will resume the** duties of her SCHOOL on MONDAY the 20th inst., in the house next to the Law Office of W. B. Wright, Esq.
October 15, 1862. 2t

VALUABLE MILLS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION, 2 miles west of Carthage, Moore county, containing 250 acres, on which is a Grist and Saw Mill, Cotton Gin and Screw. I will receive in payment State Bonds, Confederate money or likely Negroes.

JOHN MORISON.

VALUABLE LANDS for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on McClendon's Creek, 6 miles west of Carthage, lying on the basin of the Coal Fields, containing 2100 acres, which is as productive as any lands in the county of Moore. The improvements good and the situation healthy. Terms liberal.

JOHN MORISON.

NOTICE.

I HAVE about 5000 acres more, in different tracts, in the county of Moore,—Farming, Mineral and Turpentine land,—which I will sell on liberal terms.

JOHN MORISON.
Carthage, Oct. 14, 1862. 69-4t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 20, 1862.

The Great Victory in Kentucky!—The official dispatches from Gen. Bragg are not yet at hand, but there is enough, positively and negatively, to assure us that he has gained one of the most glorious and decided victories of the war. The positive testimony comes from several directions, as will be seen. The negative by a dispatch from Gen Buell to his government, which tells of "skirmishing," while it is admitted on all hands that a great battle was fought, lasting three days, and claims no victory, which the yankee Generals are always ready enough to do unless desperately defeated. It is further confirmed by the consternation at Louisville and Cincinnati, and the great rise of gold in New York.

P. S. A gentleman just arrived from Petersburg, having left there yesterday morning, informs us that "the news of Bragg's victory was said to have been confirmed on Saturday night in Petersburg."

THINGS AT THE NORTH.—The crisis appears to be approaching in New York. The signs indicate that if there is any fight in the yankee race, or any spirit of liberty unextinguished, they will manifest themselves on to-morrow fortnight, when the most exciting election ever held in that hot-bed of excitements will come off. The Herald, professing to be full of anxiety for the peace of the city—(but we suspect full of money extorted from the abolitionists)—has proved treacherous to Seymour, whom a week or two ago it strongly advocated for Governor, and has had the effrontery to appeal to him to decline in favor of Wadsworth, whom it had most furiously denounced. And when Seymour declined to yield, the Herald appealed to both of them to decline in favor of Dix, a sort of half-and-half man who had been largely voted for in the Conventions of both parties. This appeal will probably be as little heeded as the other; and if it should be, hear what the Herald thinks will be the consequence:—

"Does any sane man desire a riot in New York on election day? Does any one desire to see the streets torn up to make barricades, the military called out, the ballot boxes fought for and destroyed, bands of marauders sacking the city and pursued by patrols of soldiers, a fatal storm of stones raining from the housetops, citizens shot down in the streets, places of business fearfully closed, women and children in danger and terror, the street gutters running with blood, the rioters and military engaged in deadly conflict, the city under martial law, the Battery and the islands of the city frightful with the swinging corpses of those who are hung? And yet the political canvass now raging tends that sanguinary way; and those who sneer at the idea of such a catastrophe of horror know nothing of human nature and less of the signs of the times. The minor leaders of both the political parties in this city do not hesitate to say that they have military companies in every ward drilling to resist any interference with the election. With a civil war beginning at this fiery, passionate city of New York, and spreading like a whirlwind of flame over the North, what follows? The triumph of the rebellion. What is the triumph of the rebellion? Ruin to us and the country."

Another incident of great significance is the speech of John Van Buren at the great Democratic Ratification meeting on Monday evening last. He handled Lincoln and his party without gloves, and though in favor of prosecuting the war, yet in a certain contingency he was willing to let the South "depart in peace." We copy the following extracts and synopsis:—

"On the 3d of March, President Lincoln, about to be sworn into office, found himself in the city of Washington, having reached it in disguise—(laughter)—covered with a Scotch cap—(Renewed laughter)—and wrapped with a blue cloak. As he was about entering upon his duties, before he took the oath, a letter was addressed to him, which I now propose to read to you, and I ask you to notice the wonderful spirit of prophecy and extraordinary judgment, as well as unquestionable patriotism, that animates every word and every line of this letter. I would say, however, that I was not authorized by Gen Scott to make this letter public. The letter was in form submitted to Secretary Seward, but was laid before the President, and reached him thus in a proper official mode:—

"WASHINGTON, March 3, 1861.

"Dear Sir: Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all dangers and find himself installed an honored successor of the great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to report in writing what I have before said to you orally, this supplement to my printed "views" (dated in October last) on the highly disordered condition of our (so late) happy and glorious Union.

"To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President a field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined:

1. Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party. Adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden or the Peace Convention—[applause]—and, my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many, if not all, of the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure the remaining slaveholding States will promptly join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government within it."

I stop here (said Mr. V. B.) to call your attention to the fact that Maryland did not join the Montgomery Confederacy, and yet, with Maryland on our side to-night, it requires a garrison of 150,000 men to protect Washington. [Applause.]

"2. Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command; or close such ports by act of Congress and blockade them.

[And this, unhappily, was the course that was entered upon.]

"3. Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Dessix or a Hoche, with 200,000 disciplined men—estimating a third for garrisons, and the loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles, and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side would be frightful, however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders.

"The conquest completed at that enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least $250,000,000 added thereto, and *cui bono?* Fifteen devastated provinces, not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors for all to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the net duties or taxes which it would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an emperor.

"4. Say to the seceded States—wayward Sisters, depart in peace.

"In haste, I remain, very truly, yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Hon. Wm. H. Seward, &c., &c., &c."

Gen. Scott, on the 3d of March, having put the President in a condition to be sworn in—and being perhaps the only man in the United States who could have done that—plainly told him that if he entered upon an attempt to conquer the seceded States that, in the first place, he could not do it; that it would require a young general like a Desaix, a Hoche, or a Wolfe; that he who had, not many years before, marched to the capital of Mexico with an army of 12,000 men, fighting nine pitched battles on the way, meeting no check and conquering an honorable peace, was unable, with 300,000 men, to attempt to conquer the seceded States in two or three years. He was informed that it would require 300,000 men, and to-night, when we are only half way through in point of time, we have 1,500,000. He was told that it would add $250,000,000 to the national debt; and to day, when we are only a year and one half through, that debt probably exceeds $1,200,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury reported it that May at $400,000,000—double the amount that it was then feared would be required to complete this conquest. Now, fellow-citizens, with their eyes open, so far as they could be opened by his great soldier, this attempt was entered upon to conquer the seceded States.

The Prince proceeded in a long speech to denounce the proclamation of Lincoln, and favor the idea of a Convention, to which the South is to be invited. He paid a high compliment to Gen McClellan, which drew down enthusiastic applause. He informed the Republican enemies of Gen McClellan that if they would keep on they would make him President of the United States. He denounced Mr. Wadsworth as bitterly hostile to Gen. McClellan, and as a disunionist, and declared the purpose of the Democracy to be to stand by President Lincoln as long as he would let them, and to stand by Gen. McClellan whether he would let them or not. The most contemptible Government on the face of the earth he declared to be the Republican Government of the Northern States; and after making that declaration he cried, "And now ho for Fort Lafayette!" He had been dieting himself for the last ten months, and thought he could stand Fort Lafayette for two months. It could not hold more than five hundred, who would not be missed out of the Democratic majority, and then the fort would be better garrisoned than it ever was before. His plan was that McClellan should move on to Richmond, that then a convention should be called, and their Southern brethren invited to it. The Constitution might then be altered, or its provisions made more distinct, so that they all should hereafter live in peace; and if the South would not stay, he would say to them, in the language of Gen. Scott, "Wayward sisters, depart in peace." He professed his conviction of the triumph of the Democracy at the coming election, and said that what was first wanted was that New York should see to it that her votes were deposited in the ballot boxes. They should not lose their time in talking, and if people did call them traitors they must not stop to talk, but just knock them down and go to the polls. They had been told that the Southern people would not live, and, in his judgment, they ought not to live, under Abolition sway, and he would not live with them if they would.

The Boston Courier a few days since asserted that Gov. Andrew had said, in conversation, that not another regiment should leave Massachusetts for the war until he was satisfied that the right man was to be in command of the Union forces.

EXTORTION AND SPECULATION.—A lady has shown us a letter from her sister in the up-country, in which the following passage occurs:—

"In several of the last Observers, I have seen beautiful and appropriate pieces on what is doing for the soldiers. The last I read aloud, and before I got through every one was in tears, including the Doctor. Tell the Editors they should put a piece in *every paper* about the speculators, for they have put every thing out of reach of our society. This time last year we were all busy, but we are now doing nothing, for we have not the means. Factory cloth we got last year for shirts and drawers at 8 and 10 cents, now 75; and our country flannel we got at 30 cents, now $2; and wool can't be had. So what are we to do? I think the government ought to take the matter in hand, and pass a law against such prices, for clothing for the dear soldiers at least."

Well, where shall we begin, or where end, our piece about the speculators? It is manifest that the whole Confederacy, men, women and children, are in the same category of what is called extortion and speculation. If the factory cloth is enormously high, so is the country homespun, so are flour, bacon, beef, fowls, eggs, butter, salt—every thing, in short, except newspapers and printing generally. Shall we therefore denounce all others than printers as speculators and extortioners? Hardly. The fact is that the natural laws of trade—of demand and supply—are delicate matters to control, stronger often times than all laws of legislators, and setting both these and public clamor at defiance. Our Confederacy is not prepared for the existing state of things, and we doubt if it ever will be. Part of our people have considered it beneath their dignity to engage in those branches of domestic economy necessary to independence, and the politicians have been so in love with "free trade" as to discourage all sorts of manufactures. The favourite cry has been "buy where you can buy cheapest, and sell where you can sell dearest." And the result of this miserable policy is now before us. Having no chance to buy abroad, and what we want and must have being only produced in limited quantities at home, those limited quantities appreciate in value, by the inevitable laws of demand and supply, and would do so even if there were no redundancy of currency. We cannot, therefore, denounce the producer of any of these necessary articles as an extortioner, simply because he sells his productions at the market price, though the speculator who sometimes buys them up and makes enormous profits on them, is liable to that grave charge, and to the penalties of the moral law—human laws having failed ordinarily to meet the case.

But the late session of Congress passed one law which is likely to have effect, we think, on a few of the many extortioners, so called. In consideration of the exemption of workmen from conscription, Congress has fixed a limit to the profits of certain manufacturers, viz: Shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, wagon makers, wool and cotton manufacturers, paper mills, wool carding machines, and perhaps some others. Now many of these manufacturers can carry on their works without reducing prices to the limit of profit prescribed by Congress; and doubtless some will do so, and perhaps some will have valid reasons for doing so. Of that every man must judge for himself. But in our opinion the law ought to be obeyed. It affords a fair opportunity for those manufacturers who have themselves been anxious to find some stopping place, (far short of present prices,) in the advance of goods. They have not heretofore been able to control prices. We have repeatedly asked the question, and nobody has ventured to answer it, whether a manufacturer who is offered a price for his goods, should refuse it and say he will take a *lower* price? The effect of this would only be, manifestly, to put the additional price in the pockets of the speculating extortioner. But if this law is observed by manufacturers, as we hope it will be, we think there must be a great reduction of prices of some articles of manufacture. We have pleasure in stating that the cotton factories in this place have generally resolved to abide by the law, though some of them have no operatives liable to conscription, and all might place themselves in the same condition. The results of their decision are not yet manifest. When they become so, we shall doubtless be informed, and will inform our readers.

There are some who think that in private transactions the law will only benefit speculators, who will still be able to get high prices, though the manufacturer may sell to them at low prices. But we *hope* it will not thus work. At any rate, the Government, which is a large customer, will get its army supplies at much lower prices.

INDEPENDENCE.—There is a volume of good sense in the reply of the Savannah Republican to the Augusta Chronicle, on "practical independence." Read and ponder on it, for as sure as this war ends and the free trade policy is inaugurated, every vestige of manufactures will disappear from the Confederacy, which will be left in a far worse condition that even the present to meet another war; for the heavy direct taxes on manufactures and manufacturers at home will act as a bounty to the free trade goods brought here from other countries:—

Practical Independence.—The fond hopes that we and others indulged in, that the Lincoln blockade would force our people to establish, and place upon a firm footing, such home manufactures as would make them forever independent of the rest of the world, are not to be verified. The war it was believed would make us not only politically, but financially, independent. But nearly two years of war and blockade have passed, and to all appearance we are not much nearer the desired consummation than at first.—*Aug. Chronicle.*

And why? Not because there is not capital enough in the country seeking investment, for it is abundant enough to go a begging. The simple reason—and it is a good one—is the eternal clamor of newspaper editors and politicians for *free trade* as soon as the war is over. It is threatened at one fell swoop, abolishing the tariff, to crush out what manufactures we have, and who will be simpleton enough to put his money in a channel where it will soon find its way into the sea? It is asking too much of them. No man with his senses about him will peril his fortune in that fool-hardy way.

Instead of threatening to destroy, let the government rather hold out that it will foster and reasonably protect investments in manufactures; we shall then see them springing up all over the land, giving promise of independence in the future of Yankee and all other foreign sources to which the country has been accustomed to look for the supply of its necessary wants. This is the only way in which "home manufactures," so much talked of and longed for, can be placed on a firm footing," and the country in the highway to prosperity and complete independence.—*Savannah Repub.*

GOV. VANCE TO THE PEOPLE.—If any one can read Gov. Vance's appeal for the soldiers without deep emotion, he must be made of iron. The Governor is eloquent, because he speaks of sufferings that he has seen and known and partaken of.

Read his address, and then act!

MCCLELLAN AGAIN IN DANGER.—The N. York Herald gives an account of the efforts again making to have McClellan displaced from his command in the army. A Mr. Halstead of New Jersey has gone to Washington with an original letter of Gen. Kearney (who was killed in one of the late battles,) written from McClellan's camp in Virginia, in which McClellan is charged with having lost three several opportunities to take Richmond, viz: after the first evacuation of Manassas, after the battle of Williamsburg, and after the seven days' fighting before Richmond—opportunities lost, says Kearney, for want of decision, of boldness, produced by his being "burnt out" with liquor.

Halstead read this letter to Secretaries Stanton and Chase, President Lincoln, the yankee State Governors then in Washington, Gen. Hooker, and others. The high military character of Kearney gives significance to this letter. And the Herald says that nothing but a decisive blow against Lee's army will save McClellan.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Camp Mangum, on the 24th of May, 1862, in the 17th year of his age, Malcom Darroch, Jr., of Company H, 50th Reg't N. C. T. The deceased was the eldest son of John Darroch, Esq., who died the 5th of January last.

At Jeffersonton, Va., on the 9th Sept., private S. A. Spaugh, of Co. B, 14th Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $25 from Mrs. J. R. Murchison, $10 from Mrs. J. F. Foulkes, and 250 pairs socks from Mrs. E. J. Hale.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"WHAT ARE THE LADIES DOING?"

Messrs. Editors: In reply to your very pertinent inquiry, I take pleasure in enlightening you upon this important point. A large proportion of the fair ones are laudably engaged in sympathizing with the soldiers, weeping over their privations, and wondering that other people do not take more active steps for their relief. Another class, amid their sufferings from the effects of the blockade, find every moment required to atone by unremitting exertion for the deplorable scarcity of *material*, and patriotically to defy the enemy by appearing with their usual elegance. Others are compelled to "pay some attention" to friends and to a few who are *not* friends but are very fashionable, which does just as well. Others still are wholly engrossed in the performance of most praiseworthy domestic duties—duties to which the wants of suffering thousands sink into merited insignificance. Such, Messrs. Editors, is the employment of most of our ladies; but there are yet those, (and bleeding, languishing soldiers bless God that they are not a few,) who, robed in the mantle of Charity, and whose adornment is a meek and quiet spirit, rise up early and are late to take rest, that the defenders of our soil may know that they are not forgotten in the homes for whose safety and honor they have poured out their blood like water.

"VESTIGATOR."

[Our correspondent is severe, whether justly or not she ought to know. If there be any who deserve her rebukes, let them not resent her plain speaking, but go to work to mend their own ways, for the sake of their suffering defenders.—OBSERVER.]

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP FRENCH, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., October 16, 1862.

Lady Friends of Moore County Independents:

As winter is rapidly approaching, I feel it my duty to make an appeal to you in behalf of my men. I take this as an agreeable task, because I feel sure it will receive your prompt attention, and especially because it is in behalf of many of the noblest men who have left your midst to hazard their lives and their all in the cause of our country. The winter now about to set in promises to be much more severe than the last, and unless our men are well clad, of course the idea of comfort cannot for a moment be entertained, but on the contrary, actual suffering will certainly be the result. Many of the company are almost entirely without socks, and but poorly supplied with blankets, even for the cool nights we have at present. All will soon need socks, blankets, overcoats, and pants, gloves, &c. It is uncertain whether "*draw day*" will come in time or not, certainly not in time for some of the company. We must remember that our Government is yet in its infancy, and we ought not to feel the least disappointed or think the less of it, if all these articles so much needed by the soldiers are not furnished at the right time and place.

Socks, gloves and blankets will be very much needed. I will here say, that it would be of great advantage if every member of the company could have, in addition to a good blanket or quilt, a *bed-tick*, such as, many of you will remember, was furnished the company when we left Carthage. The great advantage in these bed-ticks is, they can be carried in knapsack with little or no inconvenience, and when filled with straw, make a better bed than two or three blankets. Overcoats, too, will be a great friend in a cold winter day,—one of almost any description would be far better than none at all. I think every man in my company might reasonably expect one from his mother or sister in Moore county.

Of course it would be a considerable task for a few of you to furnish the company, but if all who have sons or brothers in the company will do their part, in the aggregate it will be a small job after all. I hope you will at once take the subject into consideration, and send on as soon as possible, and you will confer a favor that will be highly appreciated and long remembered.

I remain, very respectfully,

JAS. D. McIVER,
Capt. Co. H, 26th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HILLSBORO', N. C., Oct. 15, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I have been able to obtain but an imperfect list of the losses of Co. H, 3d N. C. T., during the late campaign in Maryland, and I now forward it to you with a request to publish it, to relieve the anxiety of many a one. We lost several in prisoners, the names of whom I will send you as soon as possible.

The company all told numbered at the beginning of the action on the 17th ult., but forty—our loss about twenty-eight or thirty.

I am, very respectfully,

A. L. DEROSSET, Lt. Co. H, 3d N. C. T.

Casualties Co. H, 3d N. C. T.

Killed: Lieut D E McNair, Corp'ls J S Buie, J L Pridgen, Privates Abner Johnson, E V Blizzard—5.

Wounded: Lieut A L DeRosset, Serg'ts J M Sikes, D A Sikes, Z H Loudermilk; Privates T L Benson, C Stout, A Vancannon, G Vancannon, T Jones, W Butler, J D Lambert, E Needham, M Thornburg, H Baldwin, Jas Ellis, Arch'd Collum, R Aldridge, E G Cobb, A H Benson, J Brown—20.

But few of the above are severely wounded.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, OCT. 10, 1862.

Cape Fear Freewill Baptist Annual Conference in Session.

We a committee appointed by the Conference to draft resolutions expressive of our feelings with regard to the present crisis of our country, beg leave to report the following: That whereas it has pleased Almighty God to bless our armies with many signal victories during our present struggle with the late United States for liberty; therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That we as a body of professing christians return our heartfelt and sincere acknowledgments to Almighty God for the success with which he has crowned our efforts during the present war.

Resolved, 2d. That while it has pleased our Heavenly Father to suffer many of our fellow soldiers to fall victims unto death during this conflict, that we bow with sorrowed hearts to the dispensation of his providence.

Resolved, 3d. That we, as a religious body, will supplicate and intercede with God for his protection and blessing to rest upon our officers and soldiers during the continuance of this war, and that he may so influence the hearts of our enemies that they may soon become willing to grant unto us an honorable peace.

Resolved, 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication with a request that the Raleigh Standard copy.

ISAAC W. GODWIN, Chm'n.

JAMES D. RYALS, Sec'y.

WILLIAM BYRD,
JOHN BELL,
J. G. RAINER, } Com.

From Wilmington.—WILMINGTON, Oct. 17.—We hear of 44 new cases yesterday. There were 6 interments at Oakdale Cemetery, and we have heard of some two or three at private burying grounds. This does not include the colored people, of whom probably two or three died yesterday.

There appears to be some slight lull in the progress of the distemper, but it may be only for the time. Last week we had begun to hope that the worst of it was over, but the mortality this week has already far exceeded that of any full week since the fever commenced.

Yesterday afternoon we followed the remains of an esteemed friend to Oakdale Cemetery. It was our first visit since the epidemic commenced, and the number of new graves looked even more striking than we had expected to find it. Scattered through private lots or in the public ground, the freshly turned sod marked the place of recent interment. There cannot be less than 250 to 300 fresh graves. That city of the dead is becoming populous, although this town of the living appears to be almost melting away.

Our Doctors are so far well with the exception of Dr. Thomas, who has not yet recovered from the debility occasioned by fever. He is perfectly recovered from the disease.

Dr. Anderson is also confined to his house. We learn that he is doing very well. He has been overworked, and a little rest will do him much good.

We are glad to announce the arrival of several druggists from Charleston, Savannah and elsewhere. They were much needed.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 18.—The number of new cases reported as having occurred yesterday is 47. We can only estimate the number of deaths, but it was probably between 8 and 10, the highest number being the more likely to be correct.

The following table will exhibit the progress of the disease during the last seven days.

		New Cases.	Deaths
Saturday, October	11th,	53	12
Sunday, "	12th,	40	22
Monday, "	13th,	87	15
Tuesday, "	14th,	74	16
Wednesday, "	15th,	86	16
Thursday, "	16th,	44	11
Friday, "	17th,	47	10
		431	102

Journal Bulletin.

THE BATTLES IN KENTUCKY.

The Knoxville Register of the 15th has the following account of the opening battles:—

CAMP NEAR SALVISA, KY., Oct. 8.—Dear Register: Maj. Gen. Hardee engaged the enemy at Bloomfield, above Bardstown, on the 6th inst. killing 500, and losing 50 in killed and wounded. It is reported that he took several thousand prisoners.

The enemy, 15,000 strong, occupied Frankfort yesterday. Our forces moved down last night in that direction. They will fight to-day. Our troops are confident of success.

P. S. Gen. Bragg engaged the enemy, under Buell, at Perryville, 12 miles below Harrodsburg, yesterday. The fight was bloody and hotly contested.

Gen. Bragg captured 16 pieces of artillery, one brigade of infantry, and had driven the enemy 8 miles in the direction of Louisville. They are now in a desert—can't get water.

A fight will take place at Lawreneeburg to-day. We have whipped the Federals for three consecutive days.

RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—The following official dispatch was received yesterday afternoon:

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 16.—*To Gen. S. Cooper:*—A wounded officer, arrived here this morning, says that the fight in Kentucky continued three days: the 7th, 8th and 9th. Gen. Bragg was successful each day, capturing many guns, and over 10,000 prisoners, killing and wounding many. I have heard of no General officers Killed on our side. The Commanding officer at Cumberland Gap writes to-day, that the reports are all very favorable, but vague. A telegram, just received from Gen. Forrest, says there is a strong rumor of the evacuation of Nashville. All the reports from Kentucky are still favorable. Nothing official from Gen. Bragg.

SAMUEL JONES, Major General.

Later.—CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 17.—The "Rebel" has the following dispatch from Lavergne to-day.

All is uncertainty. I believe the Yankees are leaving Nashville.

Letters from Bragg's army say that Buell's army is the worst whipped and most badly cut up army of the war.

There is no doubt but that we gained a glorious victory.

MOBILE, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Advertiser from Senatshobo says: Dispatches dated the 12th, from Indianapolis to the Chicago Times say that intense excitement prevails there, caused by dispatches from Gen. Boyle, saying that Gen. Bragg was in rear of Buell, marching on Louisville, and urges Morton to send reinforcements, as there were only 2,000 troops in Louisville. The impression prevails in Louisville that Buell was badly whipped. The excitement in the city was intense. The Cincinnati Commercial of the 12th claims a victory, but the dispatches are very conflicting.

The Cincinnati papers of the 11th are filled with accounts of the great battle between Gens. Bragg and Buell. The tenor of their accounts is that Buell is badly defeated and driven across the Kentucky river; also, that Bragg is pursuing vigorously.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 18.—From all we have been able to learn, says the Express, (and much comes from sources entirely reliable,) we believe that our arms under Gen. Bragg, in Kentucky, have been crowned with the most signal victory of the war. When all the details shall reach the public, the fruits of this victory, in arms, and other spoils, will be found to certainly exceed those of any other battle fought on this continent. Its important and beneficial results in other respects, are incalculable. It relieves the entire State of Kentucky, or at least all that portion of it worth holding, involves the fall of Nashville, greatly imperils Louisville and Cincinnati, and will enable us to strike a blow at Corinth and Memphis, which can hardly fail of success. Late Cincinnati papers which have been received at Knoxville and Chattanooga, acknowledge an overwhelming defeat, and state that they consider it their duty to come out plainly and inform their readers, that the peril of the "Queen City" of the West is imminent.

The accounts received by us represent that the fighting commenced on the 7th near Perryville, and was continued for several hours, each side desperately contesting every inch of ground. Night closed the contest, however, with the advantages decidedly in our favor, we holding the battle field, and securing many prisoners.

During the night Gen. Bragg retired a large portion of his army through a deep valley, (some say gorge,) over a road which forked at the end of the valley, one of the forks diverging to the left, and leading to Cumberland Gap. On both sides of the valley, Gen. Bragg masked several batteries, the undergrowth and shrubbery offering ample concealment.

On the morning of the 8th, the fight was renewed at or near a place called Chaplin's Creek, and for an hour or so raged with terrific fury, when the Confederates in obedience to orders, broke and retreated rapidly through the valley. Buell's forces thinking our men demoralized and endeavoring to reach Cumberland Gap, started in hot pursuit, and after fairly entering the valley, they were opened upon by our batteries from hills on either side, while Gen. Kirby Smith's column suddenly closed in on the southern end of the valley, and Gen. Humphrey Marshall's forces swept around on the northern end, thus effectually surrounding the Yankee forces with a wall of fire. Here it was that the Yankee accounts reported our army as having broke and ran by three diverging roads. And so they did. One column went down the Valley, and the other two on either side, but only to halt at a certain point and encompass the army of Buell after they had entered the trap prepared for them.

The fighting here is said to have been terrific, our men emboldened by the prospect of an utter annihilation or capture of the Federals, and the Yankees driven to desperation by the horrible doom of death, which seemed almost inevitable. They finally succeeded in breaking through a portion of Gen. Humphrey Marshall's column, and through the opening thus effected, many made their escape, but thousands of their dead and wounded and many prisoners were left in our hands.

Another stand was made on the third day of the fight, Friday, but the exact locality our informant could not learn. It is known however, that the fight was a desperate one and lasted all day, our army driving the enemy back a distance of several miles, and still following them up closely, when night set in. 1800 cavalry were sent forward by Gen. Bragg under the renowned Gen. John H. Morgan, to harass the enemy, while our forces followed on at a distance, it is said, of but a few miles in their rear. Gen. Bragg having gained a decided advantage, was determined to follow it up.

About one o'clock on the morning of the fourth day, it is said, the Yankee forces broke, and the retreat soon became a perfect rout. Hundreds and hundreds fell by the wayside from sheer exhaustion, and the whole line of the retreat was literally strewed with knapsacks, canteens, small arms, overcoats, and everything else that could possibly impede the movements of the fugitives.

Day broke on the morning of Friday, the 10th, with the great Army of Gen. Buell, numbering, it is said, at least 75,000 men, utterly routed and demoralized, and flying in every direction. But a short time previous to the dawn of day they had encountered the Kentucky river, and the scene here is said to have defied description. Thousands had made their way across the river in safety, hundreds and hundreds had drowned in their attempts to cross, while hundreds and hundreds of others either fled down the east bank of the river, or surrendered to our cavalry, who were at the stream as soon as the fugitives.

Gen. Bragg being informed of the true state of affairs, immediately directed his army to a bridge which had been guarded by a heavy force of Gen Humphrey Marshall's corps, and crossed his entire force without difficulty.

When last heard from, Gen. Bragg was thought to be marching for Louisville, and it is the impression, we hear, of military men high in authority, that ere this, our army is either in Louisville, or in such close proximity, that it will require but a very brief period to reach there.

It is reported, that the enemy's losses in killed, wounded and missing, will certainly reach 40,000, and some express the opinion that they will be even greater. The greatest consternation is said to prevail in Cincinnati and Louisville, and the papers of the former city unhesitatingly confess that Buell's army has been very badly beaten; that the rebels hold undisputed possession of Kentucky, and that Cincinnati is in great peril.

We have captured 132 pieces of cannon, all the enemy had, and small arms by the tens of thousands.

It is gratifying to learn, that up to the latest accounts, we had not lost a single general officer, and that our casualties will not exceed 4,300.

The New York Tribune of a late date, we learn, denounces Gen. Buell in terms of great severity, charging that he is either an imbecile or a traitor, but rather inclines to the opinion that he is the latter.

From Mississippi.—MOBILE, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Advertiser from Holly Springs, yesterday, says:

Lieut. Gen. Pemberton has assumed command of this department. Our burial party of 300, sent to Corinth, was seized and retained as prisoners.

Lieutenant Generals.—The following Major Generals have been appointed Lieutenant Generals by the President: Jackson, Longstreet, Polk, Hardee, Pemberton, Kirby Smith and Holmes.—*Rich'd Whig*, 13th.

Of these Jackson is a Virginian, Longstreet a Mississippian, Polk a Louisianian, Hardee a Georgian, Pemberton a Pennsylvanian, Smith a Floridian, and Holmes a North Carolinian. Gen. Polk, also, is by birth a North Carolinian.

From the Potomac.—RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—Officers who arrived from the Army of the Potomac, on yesterday, report "all quiet along the lines" and no prospect of an immediate movement.

It was rumored that a severe skirmish had occurred near Charlestown, in which the enemy was badly beaten. *Enquirer.*

Persons arriving last night from Winchester report that Gen. Stuart was off on another foray.—*Examiner.*

Rapid Advance in Gold!—The Baltimore American of Tuesday afternoon, (the 14th,) quotes gold as follows:

	Baltimore	N. York.
Monday evening (closed,)	129½	129½
Tuesday morning (opened,)	132	133

On Monday the price was one per cent. advance on previous rates. On Tuesday *morning* the advance was *three* per cent. over Monday *evening!*

Stuart's Expedition.—The Northern papers complain bitterly that Gen. Stuart was allowed to re-cross the Potomac into Virginia without the loss of a man, though Gen Pleasanton and his cavalry force were sent expressly to dispute his passage, and arrived at the river before him. The yankees say that Pleasanton's horses were too much jaded to make the attack, or else the conduct of himself and his men "seems to have been required from three to four hours for Stuart to cross. His men and horses looked extremely exhausted, but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their horses, and that which they had on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra stolen horses, which numbered about one thousand, a change would be very acceptable, especially shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity."

The distance from Chambersburg to the Potomac where Stuart crossed it, is 90 miles, which was traveled in 36 hours.

Wounded.—An accident occurred on the Virginia Central Road on Wednesday last, by which 5 soldiers and 2 servants were killed, and a number wounded. Among the wounded are D. C. McMasters, Co. L, 22d N. C. T., in hips; W. A. Loudermilk, Co. C, 2d N. C. T., both thighs broken.

Messrs E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the following in addition to the list of casualties in the Sharpsburg battle already published:—P. N. Oliphant killed or wounded and left on the field: Wounded: Angus Smith, Daniel Smith, Simon N. Sewell and A. M. Fields. C. Tyson missing.

H. W. HORNE,
Capt. Co. C. 3d N. C. T.

DIED,

In Cumberland County, on the 10th inst., of putrid sore throat, HARRIET GILLIS, daughter of William and Harriet Newell McVickar, aged 10 years and 2 days. The only comfort of an aged grandfather and aunt, they loved her well, but God loved her better.—Com.

Presbyterian please copy.

In the city of Arkadelphia, Ark., on the 29th of July, Mrs. ANN M. DUNCAN, consort of W. N. Duncan and daughter of Rev. Jesse and Nancy Sowell, in the 35th year of her age. She was a native of Moore county, N. C., and was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. She leaves in the Confederate service a husband and one brother, an aged father and mother in Arkansas, and many relatives in Moore county to mourn her loss. Com.

In Randolph county, Oct. 6th, of diptheria, SIRONIA R., daughter of John and M. Walker, aged 7 years. Thus has passed away a beautiful, lovely and loving little one, who was matured beyond her years. She was the sunshine and joy of her home on earth.

In Columbus county, on the 9th Sept., at the house of Dougald Clark, Esq. and his wife Mary J. Clark, their youngest son, DOUGALD MANLY CLARK, aged 6 months and 6 days. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."—Com'd.

In the vicinity of Clemmonsville, on the 11th Instant, SUSAN PAULINA, youngest daughter of Harrison M. and Christina Eccles, aged 8 years and 20 days.

In Bladen county, Sept. 30th, of bilious fever, WILLIAM ALEXANDIER, oldest son of Louis F. Boswell, Esq., aged 22 years.

Departed this life, at his residence in Montgomery county, on Monday evening the 29th Sept. 1862, Col. JAMES L. GAINES, in the 60th year of his age. He was stricken with palsy about three years ago, and was never entirely well since; but his friends still entertained hopes of his recovery up to a short time previous to his decease; when he began to decline rapidly and after lingering for a few days calmly yielded up his spirit without a struggle. Col. Gaines was a native of Moore county, but for the last thirty years a citizen of Montgomery county.

At an early age he studied the law, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and by his industry, energy, strict integrity and business qualifications and zeal for the interests of his clients, soon became one of the most prominent, influential and successful members of the bar.

He was a member of the State Convention in 1835; having never held any public position outside of his county. He did not seek for fame and distinction, his only ambition was to be useful to his fellow-citizens and his country, for which he had a devoted and patriotic attachment.

His mind was highly cultivated, and he was a man of decided ability, and distinguished alike for candor, strict integrity, uprightness, enterprise and energy of character, and utter hatred of hypocrisy and duplicity.

He has left a character spotless and unblemished, and has passed through a long, useful and active business life neither meriting nor meeting reproach, and in his last hours, the conviction of an honest discharge of duty was present to console him "even when the things of this life were fast fading away."

Though suffering with disease, he looked upon our present great struggle for independence, with the most intense interest, for he loved his country, and the South had no truer friend than Col. Gaines; for his heart was deeply fixed upon its welfare and nothing would have been more pleasing to him, than to have lived and witnessed the final achievement of Southern Independence; but he remarked a few days before his decease "that he had hoped to see the end of this war, but now it was evident he could not."

Col. Gaines was a model and successful farmer, kind and obliging neighbor, ever ready to aid the poor and distressed, who never called upon him without receiving his assistance. As a friend, he was faithful and devoted; as a husband and father, he was tender and affectionate, and as a master, kind and indulgent.

Truly a great and good man has fallen in our midst, and it falls heavily upon the whole community, for his place can never be filled. "He was a noble son of a noble sire."

Again a warning voice from the tomb comes to us all, saying "be ye also ready." It was the privilege of the writer to be present with the family and other friends by the bedside of the deceased during his last moments; and he frequently said "I am not afraid to die." It is as I always thought, God gives me strength to withstand the approaches of death." "I am dying calmly, as I wanted to die." He was truly sensible of his approaching dissolution for several days previous, and spoke of it with calmness and composure; and he retained his mental faculties fully, up to a few hours previous to his death.

This sad affliction falls heavily upon his weeping widow and family consisting of eight children, five of whom are daughters, who deeply mourn their great loss. May He, who has promised to be a husband to the widow, and a father to the fatherless, be with them and sustain them in this sore bereavement.

Though dead, he will ever live in the memory of his relatives and friends as he lived in their hearts and affection.

"The pains of death are past,
Labor and sorrow cease,
And life's long warfare closed at last,
His soul is found in peace."

Presbyterian and Argus please copy and forward account to Mrs. M. Gaines, Edinboro', N. C.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday evening, 14th inst., at 6½ o'clock, of yellow fever, GEO. WELLINGTON, 2d son of A. V. and Jane W. Hewlett, aged 18 years, 9 mos. and 19 days.

In Wilmington, on the 12th inst., of yellow fever, Wm. H. BUFORD, aged about 42 years. On the 13th inst., of yellow fever, HENRY, sixth and last son of Jno. H and Alice Thompson, aged 9 years and 5 weeks. On the 14th inst., of yellow fever, R. B. DRANE, D. D., Rector of St. James's Parish. On the 14th inst., of yellow fever, GEORGE HOUSTON, Esq. On the 16th inst., of yellow fever, ISAORTHROP, Esq.

In Wilmington, Oct. 16th, Mr. B. BAXTER, aged about 64 years. A true man and a sincere christian.

In Wilmington, on the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN McRAE, Jr., Teller of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, aged about 47; also, of yellow fever, Mrs. PENELOPE JOHNST

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Oct. 13.—We received last night, [says the Examiner] Northern papers of the 10th. The news is very important, announcing a victory by Bragg, in Kentucky, after a prolonged and desperate battle with Buell. The Yankees try to disguise their defeat by the vague wording of their dispatches, but it is plain to us that our army in Kentucky has won a great victory. The following are the dispatches to the N. Y. Times:

PERRYVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, P. M.—Bragg's army attacked two divisions of Gen. McCook's corps d'armee near this place yesterday. The fighting was desperate. Gen. James J. Jackson, Ex-Congressman, of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed. Gen. Terrell, of Virginia, commanding a brigade, was mortally wounded. On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in number. McCook was then heavily reinforced by the Nationals, and the battle was resumed to-day. The fighting was mainly done by Rousseau's division, formerly Mitchell's. Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 8th. A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels *had possession of a part of the field.*

Still Later.—Gen. Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful. Our loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unascertained. The enemy is north of Perryville. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

Additional.—LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9, P. M.—The battle of Perryville commenced early in the morning by an artillery duel, which continued all day. Gen. McCook's corps was engaged alone. At 2 o'clock the rebels made an effort to turn our left flank, and desperate fighting ensued at close quarters. The rebels were here driven back with heavy loss. The battle continued till dark, when both parties rested.

The Union loss is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is greater, if anything. Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Gilbert have reinforced McCook, and the battle was resumed this morning.

[Another evidence that the news was construed in the North as a defeat, is furnished in its effects on the markets. Gold suddenly rose in New York to 120¼, and foreign exchange to 140—such prices as have never before been known. We have advices that Kirby Smith evacuated Lexington on the 7th, and probably formed a junction with Bragg at or near Perryville, distant about 28 miles. Perryville is about 10 miles north of Danville, and 15 miles south of Bardstown.—*Exr.*]

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.—The Dispatch has Northern papers of the 11th inst., morning and evening.

The N. Y. Herald, of the 11th, claims a victory at Perryville, Kentucky, and says the "rebel army in Kentucky is entirely broken up by the defeat." It publishes the following dispatches:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Later intelligence from Buell's army is very encouraging. Gen. Buell's forces drove Gen. Bragg's nearly ten miles on Thursday with great slaughter. The rebels are retreating in disorder, and our forces are following closely in pursuit. Gen. Buell has his forces well in hand.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—Gen. Buell fought a great battle with Bragg's rebel army yesterday at Perryville, gaining a signal and decisive victory. Bragg is used up.

The General Press Dispatches.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10.—There are various rumors circulating relative to the fight which took place yesterday, (Thursday,) which are said to be favorable to the Union side; but they can be traced to no authentic source, and headquarters, at 11 o'clock, this (Friday) morning, have received no authentic advices from the battle-field later than Wednesday evening. Our force in that fight was about 15,000 infantry, assisted by 8 batteries of artillery and 2,500 cavalry; but this force was reinforced towards the close of the fight. The rebel force has not been estimated.

Among the casualties at Perryville, on Wednesday, are the following: Gens. Jackson, and Terrill, Acting Brig. Gens. Webster, and Lyttle, Lt. Col. Sercet, Maj. Campbell, of 15th Ken. Cav., killed; Col. Pope of the same regiment wounded. Gen. Rosseau is reported slightly wounded. Col. Woodford of 1st Kentucky cavalry, after making five charges, took two Kentucky batteries, and the enemy, after very hard fighting, were driven back eight miles.

The foregoing relates to Wednesday's fight. No accounts have yet been received of the losses on either side; but ours is supposed to be large, from the mortality among the field officers. A large ambulance train is now leaving Louisville to bring the wounded hither.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10, 4 P. M.—Early yesterday morning, Gen. Buell attacked Gen. Bragg's forces at Chaplin Creek, in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. A short but terrific fight ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads Southward, our forces in close pursuit. It is hoped that the lot will be bagged.

At the last accounts, Gen. Gilbert's forces were in the rear of the rebels and some distance below them. *Military exigencies require the suppression of details.* No further accounts of losses on either side have been received.

The Federal Generals Killed.—Brig. Gen. James S. Jackson, who was killed, was a native of Kentucky and a Lieutenant of Cavalry in the Mexican war. He was about forty years of age. Gen. Wm. R. Terrill was a native of Virginia, and a graduate of West Point. He entered Lincoln's service as Colonel of a Kentucky regiment. Gen. Wm. H. Lyttle was a native of Ohio, and served in the Mexican war. Gen. Webster was also a native of Ohio. Gen. Martin was a native of Maryland.

GEN. STUART IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The most important feature of the news is a raid into Pennsylvania by Gen. Stuart with 3,000 cavalry. Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, received the following dispatch from Chambersburg on the 10th, dated 7.30 P. M.

"Mercersburg was occupied by Stuart's rebel cavalry force to-day, and they are now advancing on Chambersburg. They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg and gave rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of. The force is estimated at 3,000. The rebels are certainly advancing on Chambersburg. They have cut the Bedford wire. They are reported as near as St. Thomas, seven miles from here. There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburg. They will certainly give us a call to-night. We had the rumor at 4 o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would only exasperate them and cause wanton destruction of life.

COL. MCCLURE."

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 10, 8 P. M.—About fifteen men on horseback are in town, with carbines and a flag of truce. They want to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town, who will enter in an hour.

Col. McClure and Provost Marshal Kimmell have just gone two miles from town to meet the rebel commander. Nothing can be done except surrender. We look for the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac at Hancock and came over the country to the Pittsburg pike.

The deposits of the Chambersburg bank have not been returned from N. York since the last raid.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10, 10 P. M.—Dispatches just received from Shippensburg confirm the news of the occupation of Chambersburg. The advance rebel force consists of 1,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

Gov. Curtin is pushing troops up the Valley.

[The town of Chambersburg is 45 miles Southwest of Harrisburg and 150 miles West of Philadelphia, and has a population of about 5,000 souls. It is a thriving place, and has eight churches and five newspaper offices. Its business is chiefly the manufacture of flour, cotton and iron.]

The Philadelphia Inquirer advocated the immediate calling out of the militia to prevent the capture of Harrisburg and the establishment of a rebel provisional government; but the last news was that Stuart was on his way back to Virginia.

A letter from Greenock, Scotland, says agents of the Confederate States have purchased one fast steamer there, and are about purchasing three more.

Gold is still rising in New York. On the 10th it closed at 127¾. Exchange closed at 141a141½.

The primary elections in Delaware have gone against the Abolitionists.

From Europe.—NEW YORK, Oct 9.—The Persia has arrived with dates to the 28th ult.

Gen. McClellan's "victory at Antietam" attracts much attention. Some of the English papers give McClellan much credit, others don't believe the Yankee reports.

The Times says that announcements of decided success and skilful strategic operations prefaced the long chapter of reverses and defeats that attended the Federal army from Richmond to the lines of Washington. Advantages as confidently as the present victory have so often been claimed and followed a few days later into disaster, that Europe is driven into incredulity or a reservation of its belief. But at any rate victories in the field, without a change of policy, will be very barren successes.

The "Index" says that the Southern Club, at Liverpool, was meeting with great success in raising funds for the relief of Southern prisoners in Federal hands. The contributions already exceed £3,000.

Five Yankee Vessels destroyed.—The London Shipping Gazette of the 27th announces the arrival of the ship Cairngorm, which reported that she was boarded at Flores by three boats' crews of the American whaler Ocmulgee, who asked to have it reported that that ship was burned at sea on the 5th Sept. by the Confederate steamer Alabama, (or "290.") The Ocmulgee had a cargo of 250 bbls. of oil, and a crew of 34, who stated that they had been hospitably treated by Capt. Semmes of the Alabama. The Alabama had taken and burnt four other whalers. She had only been to sea since the 24th August. She will prove terribly destructive to the U. S. merchant marine.

Position of the Members of Lincoln's Cabinet on the Proclamation.—Lincoln's proclamation has aroused so much feeling in the North, that it has been found necessary to put forth the following semi-official statement of the position of the several members of his Cabinet on the measure.

From the outset Gov. Chase has been the recognized leader in urging it, and when the matter was at various times under discussion, he was always its leading advocate.

Secretary Welles favored it, but was not specially energetic in urging it, as he rarely is in urging any point in public policy outside his own department.

Secretary Stanton, if not originally active in favor, was at least opposed to it in the latter discussions. At the same time, he has always been outspoken in declaring his readiness to strike at slavery under the war power, whenever and wherever slavery could be reached.

Postmaster-General Blair was, throughout, the most determined and bitter opponent of the policy, and when the substance of the proclamation was made known to the Cabinet, he was perhaps more outspoken than any of the members in protesting against its adoption.

Not less determined, though perhaps more cautious in his protest, was Secretary Seward. It may be safely said that he was the great leader, in the Cabinet, of opposition to any policy resembling that which the President finally adopted.

Secretary Smith and Attorney General Bates occupied about the same ground on the subject. They disapproved the proclamation, not because they were averse to abolition, but because they believed it would be certainly accomplished by legitimate progress of the war, without the step the President has taken. They believed that abstaining from the proclamation would save trouble in the border States and avoid, possibly, complications at the North. In short, they believed in pushing the war as vigorously as possible, and had no doubt that the necessary result would be the destruction of slavery in the progress of the war. Secretary Smith is understood to have urged these views very strongly—Attorney General Bates with less persistency.

There was an actual majority in the Cabinet against the President's proclamation; but Mr. Lincoln, as usual, when he has made up his mind, took the matter in his own hand, without much deference to the opinions of his Cabinet officers, and even at last, with little if any consultation.

Northern Items.—The quidnuncs around Washington insist that Gen. Halleck is about to be ordered to command the armies in the West; Gen. McClellan to take Gen. Halleck's present position, and Gen. Hooker to command the army of the Potomac in McClellan's place; and lastly, Gen. Banks to be installed in the War Department.

The radicals as well as the secessionists in Washington, says the New York Herald, are discussing plans of separation and compromise between the North and the South.

The North is not getting on very well with its postage stamp currency. One of the New York ferry companies presented for redemption, a few days since, near twenty thousand dollars in postage stamps, which could not be redeemed.

Prison Initiation.—For months past, the new comers of Castle Thunder have fared badly, from the old custom which prevails there of setting upon, beating and robbing them, as soon as they are admitted. The assault would be gone through with so quickly, that before the guard could be summoned, all would be quiet again.

On Saturday a party of North Carolinians were received as deserters, and being committed to the main ward, the rogues commenced upon them. North Carolina "spread" herself, and pitching in was soon in quiet possession of the ward, and preserving order. Several parties were badly beaten.

Richmond Examiner.

Yankee Outrages in Missouri.—A friend in Memphis encloses the editors of the "Appeal," published at Grenada, Miss., a letter from a gentleman of veracity in St. Louis, exposing the outrages committed by the Federals in Missouri. They are bearing down upon the citizens with a much tighter rein, taking from them their farms, dwellings, and daily avocations, at pleasure, and for the slightest cause. When the letter was written there were seven hundred and fifteen citizens confined in the military prison, McDowell's College, and nine-tenths of these were arrested on mere suspicion. The letter alluded to says: "In short, our citizens are being murdered by hundreds, imprisoned by thousands, and robbed and plundered of their property by the hundreds of thousands, and this you may report as truth, and nothing but the truth, to the Confederate authorities."

THE N. Y. WORLD ON LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The New York World has a long article on Lincoln's proclamation. It says that he has "swung loose from the constitutional moorings of his inaugural address and his messages at the opening of the two successive sessions of Congress under his administration, and is fully adrift on the current of radical fanaticism." From the article we extract the following:

We demand to be informed whence the President derives his power to issue any such proclamation as he has now published? Not from the Constitution surely, for it is in plain violation of some of its leading provisions. Not from the laws of war, for the laws of war tolerate no such proceeding. Not even from the so-called confiscation act, which the President was at one time on the point of vetoing, for the proclamation does not conform to its provisions. This proclamation is made in pursuance of that higher law—that is to say, that open defiance of law—which has distinguished the tribe of pestilent abolition agitators from the beginning. Their moral notions are so sublimated and transcendental that they do not recognize the obligation of a compact, or the binding force of an oath, or the authority of a constitutional law only enacted. They acknowledge no law but their own unregulated impulses. Sectional hate, party spirit, political passions inflamed to diabolical fury—these are the "higher law" of these wretched zealots, in comparison with which the sacred obligations of the fundamental law of the land and the public law of nations are as light, in their estimation, as the feathers of a gossamer's wing. In obedience to this higher law of unreasoning passion they undertook, many years ago, to annul one distasteful but minor provision of the Constitution; now they give loose reins to their fanaticism, and drive with a coach and six through the very body of the instrument.

The Constitution confers on the Federal government no power to change the domestic institutions of the States. This policy makes changes of the most violent and sweeping character, changes which even the Republican party, in its National Conventions, disclaimed any intention of making and admitted to be unconstitutional. The Constitution protects the property of all citizens from forefeiture by civil penalty without trial and conviction; this policy inflicts heavy penalties without even the pretense of a trial—inflicts them on all the citizens of whole States, without even the pretense of any discrimination between the innocent and the guilty, blending them all into one indistinguishable mass, without any regard to whether they had borne arms against the government or were non-combatants, or whether they had gone into the rebellion voluntarily, or had been coerced into it by the terrorism which has prevailed at the South. The Constitution describes the crime of levying war against the United States as treason, and makes certain broad regulations respecting its punishment; but the policy in question assumes to punish levying war in a different way from what the Constitution allows it to be punished, by punishing it under some other name. A man cannot be constitutionally punished as a traitor till he has been first tried; but this policy attempts to circumvent the Constitution by inflicting the punishment under some other form than as a penalty of treason. A universal confiscation of the private property of non-combatants, throughout whole States, without trial, without any attempt to distinguish between innocent and guilty, or between the property of full-grown male citizens and that of minors and orphans, held by guardians or trustees, is alike contrary to the Constitution and to the laws of civilized war, which respect the private property of non-combatants.

This extraordinary proclamation will bring no advantages to the negro race at all proportionate to the obstructions it throws in the way of re-union. It is certain that the Union will never be restored till this ill advised action of the Government is reversed. It converts every inhabitant of the South into a zealot, whose all is embarked in the success of the rebellion. The idea that they will succumb to threats, that they will feel terror or misgivings, or anything but increased indignation at such a proclamation, shows small knowledge either of human nature or of the temper of the Southern mind. Such a proclamation cannot possibly be enforced, and its only effect will be to strengthen the determination of the rebels to fight to the very last. At the very crisis of the contest of arms the President has reinforced them as effectually as if he had doubled their squadrons in the field. We may learn from our enemies. They will rejoice. Their leaders will make of this proclamation their chiefest moral weapon. It is powerless in our hands for good—in theirs, it will be potent for evil.

Result of the Conflict in Maryland.—As the facts are made public at the North concerning the late operations in Maryland, it becomes so apparent that the advantage was with the Confederate army, that even the abolition journals are bound to admit the fact. We find the following in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times:

The recent conflict in Maryland is the engrossing topic of conversation here. As it becomes clear that the rebel army has made good its escape, the tendency of public opinion is to depreciate the advantages secured by our triumph at Sharpsburg. While every credit is given to our gallant soldiers for their admirable fighting in the field, yet the loss of Harper's Ferry is beginning to be felt as a disastrous as well as humiliating defeat. The balance of advantage in the late expedition, evidently rests with the enemy, as they carry off all the plunder captured, including over 10,000 stand of arms, and over 50 pieces of artillery.

These losses, added to those sustained in the Peninsula and by General Pope's army, must make an aggregate of considerably over fifty thousand stand of arms, one hundred pieces of artillery, recently lost in our operations in the east, sufficient to thoroughly equip an army half as large as that now retreating into Virginia. It is known that our losses of ordnance at Harper's Ferry were also very large, and that they were not destroyed previous to the surrender.

These facts give point to a recent remark of General Ripley, Chief of Ordnance, who is said to have stated that he ought to be the ablest ordnance officer in the world, as he was required to furnish arms enough to supply the enemy's army as well as our own.

Interesting from Missouri.—The St. Louis correspondent of the Herald, writing from St. Louis, Oct. 3d, says:

"Information from Southeast Missouri represents that our troops in that section have met with a small reverse—about one thousand of them, under Col. Salomon, of Wisconsin, being compelled to fall back before superior numbers. Salomon held the advance, and the affair took place near Neosho. Temporary successes like these may embolden the rebels, and it will suit our Generals exactly if they advance. The losses in the encounter between Salomon and the rebels are insignificant, and the retreat cannot affect the present situation in the Southwest materially in any event. A German who owns a brewery on the road between Carthage and Neosho, near the latter place, arrived in this city a few days ago, and represents the rebels perfectly confident of wintering in St. Louis. Having a few bottles of whiskey on hand, he subsidized the rebel officers, and obtained the largest freedom of action.

Aid for the Soldiers.—We are rejoiced to see that the appeal of our army correspondent, in behalf of our half-naked and suffering army, has struck a sympathetic chord in every heart. Our exchanges bring us cheering accounts of the awakening of the people to the sad condition of our brave defenders in the field. In many counties and towns meetings have already been held and measures of relief put on foot. Others are about moving, and we hope that the ball will continue to roll until it shall have passed over every neighborhood in the South. It is a sacred duty that we are called on to perform, and it should be done without stint or delay. We have only to bestir ourselves in order to place the army at an early day beyond the reach of want. There is hardly a household in the Confederacy that cannot make its contribution, and though many will be bumble indeed, the ocean is composed of drops, and the aggregate will prove a grand offering in behalf of our suffering country. How can a man sleep comfortably the coming winter with the thought resting on his soul that even one brave defender of his home and liberties is lying exposed on the bleak mountains of Virginia without even a blanket to cover him from the snows and storms of that inhospitable region? Where is the man who will wear his $40 boots in ease under the reflection that the bare-footed soldiers of the Republic are purpling the snow with blood from one end of their line of march to the other? Fellow-citizens of the South! a high and religious obligation rests upon us all, and let none shrink to meet it from considerations of personal sacrifice and inconvenience.—*Savannah Republican.*

Heavy Confiscation.—The Knoxville Register says that Sam Mansfield, a wealthy druggist of Memphis, who took the yankee oath when that place was captured, subsequently repented, became a useful friend of imprisoned Confederate officers and soldiers, and supplied our army with quinine and other medicines. For all this, the yankees imprisoned him at Alton, Illinois, and confiscated his drugs, valued at $100,000, his negroes and real estate, and $75,000 in gold.

"Fight them with Rocks."—A member of the 15th Alabama regiment, writing about the battle of Sharpsburg to the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, says:

After using up all our ammunition, we asked to retire and fill our cartridge boxes, but Gen D. H. Hill would not let us do so; ordered us to hold the position, without a single cartridge, and to fight them with rocks! We were in an open field, exposed to a cross fire of artillery and a front fire of small arms, and had to like and take it

Recruits from Indiana.—Surgeon Violett, of Gen. J. H. Morgan's command, who has just arrived at Mobile, informs the Tribune that a full company of Indianians, from Switzerland county, had come over and reported for duty to the Confederate army at Lexington, Ky. He confirms the accounts of Kentuckians rushing by thousands to our standard.

A substitute for wool, made into a cloth, by a great many persons in Georgia, with the design of using their wool for our soldiers in the field. This substitute is cowhair. The cloth made of it is perhaps not quite so smooth as that made of wool, but it is heavier, and no doubt will be nearly, if not equally, as warm, and will last fully as well. The hair is washed perfectly clean, and pulled or beat so as to have no bunches. After it is well dried it is ready for use. Like wool for ordinary cloth, it is used only for "filling," and mixed with about one-third cotton. The common and easier way of mixing is by ginning it with the cotton, although the Charleston Courier supposes it could be mixed fully as well by carding. If the same quantity in weight of seed cotton and hair are thoroughly mixed and placed in the gin after the seed are separated, the cotton lint will be about one-third of the hair. The breast of the gin should be a little raised, or the hair will make the saws to choke. Cowhair, thus mixed with cotton, may be carded, spun and made into cloth with no more trouble than is required for wool or cotton. The hair can be purchased at the tanneries.

Funny.—The exemption bill lately passed by the Senate relieves from military duty, among others, two religious denominations, the Society of Friends (Quakers) and the Associations of Dunkards. A printer in the Memphis Appeal, in setting up the exemption bill, has made it read thus: "All persons who have been, and are now members of the Society of Friends and the Association of *Drunkards.*"

Pope's first despatch from the Indian country announces a victory with the savages in full rout. The inevitable conclusion is that Pope has been whipped.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a gentleman who can teach Latin, to take charge of a small family school. Testimonials of good moral character required. A moderate salary will be given. J. C. SMITH.
Aversasboro', Harnett Co., Sept. 24. 64*3t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22 11-1m*tf

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Fayetteville, on Saturday the 15th of November 1862,
One Lot on Old Street, adjoining Baptist Church lot.
One Horse and Dray.
One Pew in the Episcopal Church.
Two shares Western Plank Road Stock.
Four shares Fay. and Raleigh Plank Road Stock.
Two shares Southern Plank Road Stock.
On a credit of six months, purchasers giving bond with approved security. B. W. ROBINSON,
Oct. 1, 1862. Surviving Ex'r of O. P. Stark. 66*ts

State of North Carolina,
CHATHAM COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term 1862.
Charles M. Snipes and others *vs.* P. J. Snipes and C. M. Snipes.
Petition to divide Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Marion Snipes is a non-resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, R. C. Cotten, Clerk of said Court at office in Pittsboro', this 8th day of Sept. 1862.
61*6tpd. R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1862.
Isabella Yance *vs.* William M. Yance.
Petition for Divorce.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William M. Yance, resides beyond the limits of the State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said William M. Yance to appear at the next Term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1862, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition for Divorce, or Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him and the cause heard ex parte.
Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September 1861.
62*6wpd] W. A. HUSKE, C. M. E.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his plantation on the West side of Cape Fear, near Gray's Creek P. O., 14 miles below Fayetteville.
There are 191 acres of LAND, 75 of it good farming land and about 50 in cultivation.
There is a new dwelling house, and all necessary outhouses
For further information apply on the premises.
JAMES M. FOY.
Cumberland Co., Sept. 30, 1862. 65-8tpd

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber would sell his house and lot in Wadesboro', together with about 600 acres of land reaching within three miles of the Village (if desirable) The dwelling house is large, and the lot the most desirable in the up country, containing near fifty acres of land. Should any one desire to move further up the country, he would sell them a finely improved house and lot in Spartanburg, S. C., together with a good tract of land near the place. J. P. SMITH.
Aug. 7. 49 3mpd

Administration Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of Jas Sundy, decd. hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate to present them to Wm. McL. McKay within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. CATHARINE SUNDY, Adm'x.
Aug. 4, 1862. 49-t

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Trustee of Thomas J. Curtis, will offer for sale on THURSDAY, the 30th day of October, inst., at the residence of said Curtis, on Hay Mount, the following real and personal property, viz:
The House and Lot on Hay Mount where the said Curtis now resides.
Six Negroes—2 women and 4 children.
Terms at sale. WM. McL. McKAY, Trustee.
Oct. 6, 1862. 67-ts

COTTON YARN.
No. 19 Hay Street.
C. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 6, 1862. 88-

Salem Female Academy,
SEPTEMBER 18, 1862.

IN order to prevent disappointments, the undersigned hereby gives notice that no more scholars can be received into Salem Female Academy at this time. The school is filled to its utmost capacity,—hence parents and others are requested, under no circumstances, to bring on children unless they have a written assurance of a later date than this card, that they will be received. ROBT. DeSCHWEINITZ.
Sept. 18, 1862. 63-4wpd

ARMY HARNESS.

I AM prepared to manufacture all kinds of Wagon Harness for Army use. I tan my leather and can give good bargains. Agents will do well to send their orders to me as they shall have prompt attention, and sent off in quick dispatch. JOHN CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., June 13, 1862. 34tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.
N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28, 1860. 3tf

After this date I will
pay Five Cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, or at my mills on Rockfish. D MURPHY.
Oct. 2, 1862 65-

Runaway,

A MULATTO WOMAN by the name of LUCY; about 23 years old, of medium size, but now quite *corpulent.*
Said woman is probably in or near Town, but may have been led off in the direction of Newbern by Bill Bruinton, a free mulatto man who has been at work as a Carpenter probably on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad at a Depot North of Warsaw. I will pay $25 for the delivery of said girl to me or lodged in Jail in town, if found in this County, or $50 if said girl is found in any other County and confined in the Jail of the same, the party arresting giving me early information of the same.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1862. 54-tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of
Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Macker Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of al grades, Tobacco, Cigars,
And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment
COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

OIL AND LAMP BLACK.

TANNERS' and LUBRICATING OIL.
LAMP BLACK in barrels. For sale by
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 7. 6-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall,

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1861. 21-

A GEM!
The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.
Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.
Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

To Railroad Contractors.

PROPOSALS are invited for the grading of the section of the Western Railroad between the Ore Hill in Chatham county, and also for the Application and communications to be made to the subscriber, Gulf Post Office, Chatham county, N. C.
GEO. WASHINGTON.
Oct. 8, 1862 67-

WANTED TO HIRE.

100 ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN to work on the Western Railroad in Chatham county. For the remainder of the present and the ensuing year. Apply to JNO. C. WASHINGTON at Kingston, JAS. E. POOL at Greenville, or GEO. WASHINGTON at GULF DOCK, Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., N. C.
Oct. 8, 1862 67-tf

CHATHAM RAILROAD
Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Company's Office in the City of Raleigh until noon, Saturday November 1, 1862.
For the Graduation and Masonry of the line of Railroad, extending from Page's to Lockville, 22½ miles.
Profiles and Specifications, showing about the aggregate amount of work required, will be exhibited for one week prior to that date, at the Engineer's Office in Haywood, Chatham county, and the Company's Office in Raleigh.
Printed proposals will be furnished Contractors for their filling up, and signatures.
KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't.
ELLWOOD MORRIS, Chief Engineer.
Raleigh, Oct. 10, 1862 68-6

WANTED.

AT the C. S. ARMORY, Fayetteville, N. C., two first class ARMORY SMITHS, and three or four competent workmen.
Steady employment will be given, and wages proportioned to capability.
Apply to J. A. DELAGNEL,
Lieut. C. S. A. Comd'g.
Oct. 10.

ADVERTISEMENT.
Engineer Office District of Cape Fear,
SMITHVILLE, Oct. 10, 1862.

ALL persons having claims against the Engineer Department for materials or services applied in the construction of defences in North Carolina, can have their claims examined, and if supported by satisfactory certificates of officers authorized to order the expenditure, or proved just and equitable, they will be paid by reference to this Office.
C. B. COLLINS,
[68-10t] Capt. Engineers C. S. A.

A CARD.

Camp Hale, near Fort Fisher, N. C., Aug. 1862.

THE undersigned, a private in the Army of the Confederate States, respectfully announces himself a candidate for Chief Clerk of the House of Commons at the next Legislature. Having passed two Winters in close intimacy with former Legislative bodies, he trusts that he has considerable acquaintance with the duties of the position. HENRY E. COLTON.
Aug. 25. 64-t

Palma Christi Beans.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for any quantity of Palma Christi Beans.
J. A. WORTH.
Fayetteville, Oct. 8. 67-tf

Moulders Wanted.

APPLY to D. ANDERSON
Fayetteville, Oct. 9 67-tf

A Lady wishes to obtain a situation as Music Teacher in a Seminary. References given if necessary.
Address box No. 214, Wilmington, N. C.
Oct. 9. 67-7tpd

Union Baptist Association.

THE Delegates of the Union Baptist Association having met with the Church at Mt. Gilead, Tuesday after the 1st Sunday in Oct. 1862, not constituting a quorum, adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday after the 2d Sunday in Nov. next. All Delegates are requested to attend.
O. M. MITCHELL, Clerk pro tem.
Oct. 8, 1862. 68-3tpd

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

40 BBLS. SUGAR
12 Bbls. N O SYRUP.
15 " SCUPPERNONG WINE.
On consignment and for sale by
JOS. UTLEY.
Sept. 22. 62-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.
TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

WANTED,

IN large quantities, the following articles, for which the annexed prices will be paid, on delivery at the N. C. Military Institute, Charlotte, N. C.:

Arum Tryphillum—Indian Turnip, root,	$0 25
Asclepias Tuberosa—Pleurisy Root,	30
Aristolochia Serpentaria—Virginia Snake Root,	1 00
Acorus Calamus—Sweet Flag, root,	25
Asarum Canadense—Wild Ginger, root,	50
Cornus Florida—Dogwood, inner bark,	50
Cassia Marilandica—Wild Senna, leaves,	50
Cimicifuga Racemosa—Black Snake Root,	50
Chimaphilla Umbellata—Pipsissewa or Princess Pine,	50
Cytisus Scoparius—Scotch Broom, tops of stems,	50
Capsicum—Cayenne Pepper, pod,	1 00
Diospyros Virginiana—Persimmon Bark, fm root,	30
Datura Stramonium—Jamestown Weed, seed & leaf,	30
Euphorbia Corrolata—Blooming Spurge, root,	50
Euphorbia Ipecacuanhae—American Ipecac, root,	1 00
Eupatorium Perfoliatum—Bone-set, leaves,	20
Frasera Walteri—American Columbo, root,	50
Gillenia Trifoliata, } Indian Physic, root,	40
" Stipulacia, }	
Geranium Maculatum—Cranes-bill, root,	30
Gentiana Catesbei—American Gentian, root,	50
Gaultheria Procumbens—Wintergreen, leaves,	50
Humulus Lupulus—Hops,	1 25
Hyosciamus Niger—Henbane, leaves and seed,	75
Juniper Communis—Juniper Berry,	25
Lobelia Inflata—Indian Tobacco, seed,	1 25
Leontodon Taraxicum—Dandelion, root,	30
Lini Semen—Flaxseed, $2 per bushel.	
Laurus Sassafras—Sassafras, bark of root,	30
Laurus Sassafras, pith,	5 00
Lavandula—Lavender, flowers and stems,	20
Monarda Punctata—Horsemint, leaves,	20
Mentha Piperita—Peppermint, leaves,	25
Mentha Viridis—Spearmint, leaves,	25
Polygala Senega—Seneca Snakeroot,	50
Papaver—Poppy heads,	1 00
Panax Quinquefolium—Ginseng, root,	50
Pinckneya Pubens, bark,	20
Rubus Trivalis—Dewberry, smaller branches of root,	20
Rubus Trivalis—Blackberry, smaller branches of root,	20
Statice Caroliniana—Marsh Rosemary, root,	25
Sarsaparilla root,	50
Spiraea Tormentosa—Meadow Sweet, root,	30
Salvia—Sage, leaves,	25
Sabbatia Angularis—Centaury, herb,	
Solanum Dulcamara—Woody Night Shade, extreme twigs,	50
Symplocarpus Foetidus—Skunk Cabbage, root,	20
Spigelia Marilandica—Pink Root,	50
Stillingia Sylvatica—Queen's Root,	50
Sesamum Indicum—Benne Leaf.	25
Cucurbita Citrullus—Watermelon, seed,	50
Cucurbita Pepo—Pumpkin, seed,	50
Tricsteum Perfoliatum—Fever Root,	50
Uva Ursi—Bearberry leaves,	50
Ulmus—